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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE]

THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM DEBATES.

"ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM" has many friends. Indeed, it would seem to have no enemies. Mr. Disraeli claims the paternity of the name. Mr. Gladstone asserts, not simply his adherence to its principle, but informs the world that the Government of which he was a member, and "all Governments for some time past," including that immediately preceding, "had been directed to effecting some improvement in this respect." Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton agrees, not in the terms by which he seeks to elicit the approval of the Commons, but in adherence to the principle involved or supposed to be involved in the phrase. Lord Palmerston supports Sir Bulwer Lytton; and there is such a general chorus of assent, that, were it not for the grotesque and discordant croak of Mr. Drummond, there would be complete harmony and unanimity on all sides of the House. Even this modern "Rabelais," as Mr. Disraeli calls him, might have no particular objection to "Administrative Reform" if he knew what was meant by it, and if "ship-brokers, stock-brokers, railway directors, railway contractors, and God knows who," were not to be put into the Government instead of the Lords and Lords' brothers and cousins who have hitherto had the lion's share in the Administrative spoil of the nation. Mr. Drummond excludes his own craft from his sneer; and would doubtless like the world to believe that

bankers share with Lords the right divine to govern such ignoble people as ship-brokers and other snobs who make their fortunes by their energy and their enterprise.

But Mr. Drummond—the privileged joker, the man who has made it his business to utter wisdom in the garb of folly, like the ancient jesters in the Courts of our mediæval Kings—often tells the truth that other men lack the courage to enunciate. He hits the right nail on the head when he asserts that the cry for Administrative Reform has no generally recognised meaning. Almost every speaker has his own private interpretation of the phrase. Mr. Layard means one thing, and Mr. Disraeli another. Mr. Gladstone seems to be as much and no more of an Administrative Reformer than that presumptuous Baronet who was not ashamed to criticise the excellent appointment of Mr. Albany Fonblanque to the secretaryship of the Board of Trade. Lord Palmerston, agreeing neither with Mr. Layard nor Mr. Disraeli, nor with any other speaker, has notions of his own, which appear to be far more in accordance with those of Mr. Drummond and Sir Stafford Northcote than with those of any other person. As for the Administrative Reform Association, his Lordship does not even think it worth while to be angry with it as he was with Mr. Layard, but speaks of "the private theatricals at Drury-Lane" with undisguised contempt. At the same time he "does not hesitate to say that any improvements which

we (the Government) can make in the administrative reform of the different departments, it will be our pride, as well as our pleasure, to adopt."

All these speechifications have the taint of evident insincerity. Neither Parliament as a body, nor the Government, nor even a majority of individual members of the Legislature, have any real desire for such a system of Administrative Reform as the country requires. When Mr. Layard attempts to prove, by individual examples, that general case which is too notoriously true to admit of dispute, he raises a hornets' nest about his ears. The country knows full well that favouritism is the rule in every department—from the Ministry itself, through such great substrata as the Horse Guards and the Admiralty, down to the lowest grades of the Post Office, the Customs, or the Excise. It knows that promotion by merit is considered an affront not only by a existing, but by all those expectant, functionaries who rely upon the good offices of obliging borough and county members, and the all-potent influence of Mr. Hayter. If not, why should Red Tape, personified by Sir Stafford Northcote, dare to rebuke genius in the person of one so immeasurably his superior in mental gifts and in public services as Mr. Albany Fonblanque? Though the higher grades of the Army are—as hundreds and thousands of gallant men can prove to their sorrow—the hot-beds of favouritism and nepotism, yet Mr. Frederick Peel—who, like the rest of them, is an



THE MASSACRE AT HANGO-HEAD.—"THE COSSACK'S" BOAT LEAVING WITH A FLAG OF TRUCE.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Administrative Reformer—attempts to prove, by "Cocker,"—by chapter and verse,—by names and dates, and by a whole array of seemingly unanswerable authorities—that the system acted upon at the Horse Guards is, if not quite perfect, as nearly so as it is possible for any human system to be. So with every other branch of the public service. Diplomacy, of which the object is, or ought to be, the assertion of the national honour and dignity, and the protection of national interests in foreign States—is not a profession, in which a man may hope to rise by merely qualifying himself for its onerous and delicate duties. Everybody knows and feels this; every Attaché knows it; whether he have or have not a powerful peer, or a minister, to back his claims and to bear his merits or high birth in remembrance. But when Mr. Layard proves the case—which did not need the proof—Lord Palmerston, whose "pride and pleasure" it will be to act as an Administrative Reformer, if he can see how, amuses the House by his dexterity in making it plain "to the meanest capacity" that in the diplomatic service everything is as it ought to be. He asserts, what nobody denies, that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was not made an Ambassador because he was a Peer, but that he was made a Peer because he was an Ambassador, and that the Peerage which adorns his brow is the reward of long and distinguished services. He speaks with equally high, and we must say with almost equally well-deserved, eulogium of the services of Lord Cowley; and because he has done this seems to think that he has disposed of Mr. Layard and all other remonstrants, and rescued the diplomatic branch of the public service from the unmannerly assaults of Drury-lane and the City.

The truth is, that there is not sufficient earnestness in the country on the subject of Administrative Reform to beget a corresponding earnestness in Parliament. Were our arms disgraced in the Crimea by mismanagement either in London or in Balaklava—were any great calamity to befall us in the war—there would arise a cry throughout the land which would not be trifled with. But there is no such danger. Victory seems almost within our grasp. Much mismanagement has already been rectified; and the capture of Sebastopol, on which Lord Palmerston and the large majority of the House of Commons seem to calculate as the salvation of the old citadel of nepotism and favouritism, will in all probability dissipate into thin air the agitation commenced by the Drury-lane reformers. But those who uphold administrative abuses need not flatter themselves with the delusion that the question will be thus summarily disposed of. It will rise again in a new shape. The earnest and practical men who have taken hold of it, will not let it drop; but, profiting by experience, will manage their agitation with a deeper insight into the real causes of the evil. They will then admit, what they ought to admit now, if they wish to see the cause they have taken in hand make the progress which it ought, that Administrative Reform is a one-sided and imperfect thing, when it merely attacks the present or any other Government for giving places to its friends and dependents, and when it does not attack the meanness and corruption of the people themselves. How can the constituencies complain of mismanagement of the national affairs, if voters for small if not large boroughs and counties, beg places for themselves or their sons; and the more earnestly in proportion to the hopeless incapacity of the applicants for success in other walks of life; and if when begging fails, they resort to bullying their hapless and sorely-victimised representatives? Lord Goderich says he will "never again darken the doors of Mr. Hayter" to ask for an appointment. If three hundred other members of this or any other House of Commons will take and keep the same pledge, Administrative Reform will make a real progress; and the easy wit of Lord Palmerston, and the Rabelaisian humour of Mr. Drummond, and all attacks whatsoever, will fall harmlessly against the defenders of the sound principle of the first Napoleon, and of all men of common sense, that in public as well as in private life talent and merit ought to meet with a free field and an adequate reward. No one wishes to disqualify Lords for the public service. No one has any quarrel with the aristocracy. Its only foes are those ultra exclusives who act upon the principle, both in and out of power, that no genius,—no talent,—no skill,—no virtue whatsoever,—can exist beyond the narrow palings of the aristocratic preserve. But at the same time the people are not blameless. They have sold their votes, and ought not to be very greatly surprised if they have been sold in return.

THE MASSACRE AT HANGO-HEAD.

RECENT letters from the Baltic, with more complete information, show that the telegraphic message of last Saturday regarding the massacre at Hango-head was no exaggeration. The narrative will awaken strong feelings in the heart of every Englishman, and excite universal and just indignation against those who are concerned in the commission of such a wholesale and cold-blooded assassination. Actuated by motives of humanity, Admiral Dundas directed Captain Fanshawe to land the poor inoffensive prisoners taken by the *Cossack*—in other words give them liberty, and show that it is not with wretched fishermen that England makes war. To effect this, Captain Fanshawe was compelled to have recourse to a flag of truce—that sacred signal which all honourable nations treat with respect. The prisoners were put on shore, and their baggage was landed, the white flag flying conspicuously all the time. At this stage some three hundred brigands made their appearance. The person who headed this band could speak English, but in reply to the statements of the officer in command of our countrymen, and of the prisoners who had been landed, the chief brigand said that he did "not care in the least for a flag of truce, but would show how Russians can fight." In exemplifying the Russian mode of fighting, he immediately gave his men orders to massacre, not only the British sailors on the jetty, but the Finns they had landed; and to complete the bloody work, he dragged the wounded from the boat, and bayoneted them on the jetty. One man, wounded in two places, alone survived to tell the tale.

The following are copies of letters from Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, reporting the proceedings of her Majesty's ship *Cossack*, and the loss of officers and men at Hango:

Duke of Wellington, at anchor, Tolboukin Lighthouse
E.S.E. three miles, June 9, 1855.

Sir,—I had the honour to transmit on the 2nd instant, with my letter, No. 130, a report of proceedings received from Captain Fanshawe, of her Majesty's ship *Cossack*, who, in compliance with my directions, had satisfactorily examined the anchorage and channels in the vicinity of Hango-head; but it has now become my most painful duty to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a report which I have received from that officer, detailing occurrences in the same locality which have led, in the most distressing manner, to the sacrifice of the lives apparently of not less than sixteen officers and men, though I am still disposed to indulge the faintest hope that some few may yet be alive.

In explanation of this report, it may be proper for me to inform your Lordships, that, in the destruction of coasting vessels in the course of hostilities within the Gulf of Finland, I have considered that I am carrying out the views of her Majesty's Government, in endeavouring to visit with as little severity

as possible the evils of war upon the poorer classes of the inhabitants, who are in the habit of earning a living in the smaller vessels upon the coast, and it may be useful that I should transmit upon this occasion a copy of a general memorandum which I had issued upon this subject. It was in accordance with the spirit of this instruction that I had given permission to Captain Fanshawe to take a favourable opportunity to release two persons who had been detained by him as prisoners in one of the vessels referred to in his former report of the 30th May, and who had expressed a wish to be released near Hango; and it is melancholy to consider that, consequent on this act of leniency, an opportunity has been afforded to the enemy to inflict upon us a most severe loss, under circumstances of extreme cruelty, if not in direct violation of the ordinary usages of war.

I transmit, however, for their Lordships' further information, a copy of a letter which I have forwarded to Captain Fanshawe, ordering him forthwith to rejoin my flag, and calling for further explanations upon the subject.

Their Lordships will gather from the questions I have addressed to him, the views which I am at present disposed to adopt in reference to this melancholy loss; but I abstain from the present communication with the military authorities of the district in the absence of further information.

(Signed) R. S. DUNDAS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

H.M. Steam-ship *Cossack*, Nargen Islands, 6th June, 1855.

Sir,—It is with the deepest concern that I have to report to you the destruction of a cutter's crew and the officers who went into Hango with a flag of truce yesterday, the 5th inst., in order to land the three prisoners who had been taken with some merchant vessels by her Majesty's ships *Cossack* and *Estk*, and also four others to whom I gave a passage to Nargen, they having received their liberty from the prize officers of the vessels captured by her Majesty's steam-ship *Magicienne*.

The ship having arrived off Hango Island yesterday forenoon, the boat was despatched at eleven a.m., in charge of Lieut. Geneste, with orders to land the above persons, and to return without delay, taking care that no one straggled from the boat. The officers' stewards were allowed to go in the boat on the same conditions, as was also, at his request, Mr. Easton, surgeon of this ship.

The enclosed statement of what occurred on the boat's approaching the shore is that of the only man who has returned alive, and I have every reason to believe it correct.

Finding that the boat did not duly return, I sent the First Lieutenant, about half-past four p.m., in the gig, also with a flag of truce, to ascertain the cause of the delay; and, as neither had returned at the close of the day, I anchored with this ship and the *Estk* in the inner roads.

The gig returned about half-past eight, after a long search, having discovered the cutter hauled within a small jetty, and containing the dead bodies of two or three of her crew.

It being then late, I made arrangements that the ships should weigh at half-past two o'clock a.m., and take positions as close to the inner village and telegraph station as possible; and, as I then supposed that the rest of the crew and officers had been made prisoners, I proposed to send in a letter to the nearest military authority, demanding that they and the boat should be given up.

But whilst getting under way the cutter was observed to leave the shore with one man at the stern, who was endeavouring to scull her out. I therefore immediately sent a boat to her assistance, which bought her on board, and she was found to contain the dead bodies of four of the crew, which were riddled with musket-balls.

The man who came out in the boat made the accompanying statement of the details of this atrocious massacre; he is very dangerously wounded in the right arm and shoulder, and was left for dead in the boat; but the account he gives of what he saw before he was struck down is clear and consistent,—viz., that, on the boat reaching the jetty, Lieutenant Geneste, Mr. Easton, surgeon, Mr. Sullivan, master's assistant, and the Russian prisoners, stepped on shore, and advanced a few paces, Lieutenant Geneste carrying and waving a flag of truce. On their landing, a large party of soldiers commanded by an officer, who spoke English, appeared suddenly, and advanced in a threatening manner. The officers then pointed to the flag of truce, and claimed its protection, and also endeavoured to explain the reason of their landing, but of no avail. A volley of musketry was immediately fired at them, which killed them, and also some or all of the Russian prisoners; volleys were then fired into the boat, by which all were struck down, and the assailants then rushed into the boat and threw most of the bodies overboard, and then removed the arms and ammunition which were stowed underneath.

Neither before nor during this indiscriminate slaughter was any resistance made, nor hostile intention shown, by the boat's crew with the flag of truce—the muskets that were in the boat not having been loaded, and being in the bottom of the boat; and therefore there appeared to be nothing to justify this barbarous infringement of the usages of war.

I therefore opened fire with both ships upon the place, at about 600 yards distance; but it was not returned, either with rifles or artillery; and a thick fog having come on shortly afterwards, I ceased firing, and withdrew the ships, the position which they were in not being one in which they could with safety remain at anchor.

I enclose herewith the names of the officers and men who have met their deaths on this occasion. I have, &c., (Signed) E. G. FANSHAWE,
Rear-Admiral Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B., &c.

List of officers and cutter's crew who were killed at Hango on the 5th June, 1855:—

Louis Geneste, Lieutenant	William Roskelly, ordinary seaman
M. T. Easton, surgeon	Thomas Stokes, ordinary seaman, 2nd class
Charles Sullivan, master's assistant	John Haughey, stoker
Edward Thompson, leading seaman	Francis George, ordinary seaman
Benjamin Smith, able seaman	Owen Francis, able seaman
James Cornwall, ordinary seaman	William Linn, captain's steward
John Glidden, able seaman	William Banks, gun-room steward
George Boyle, ordinary seaman	John Lorton, subordinate officer's steward

(Signed) E. G. FANSHAWE, Captain.

H.M.S. *Cossack*, Hango, June 6, 1855.

About a quarter to four o'clock, John Brown, ordinary seaman, after being taken to the Sick Bay, stated, that on the cutter, with a flag of truce flying, getting alongside the small jetty at the village, the officers and liberated Russian prisoners jumped out, and Lieutenant Geneste held up the flag of truce, and told the Russians (who had assembled close to the water and on the jetty, to the number of about 500, dressed as riflemen, and armed with muskets, swords, and bayonets) what it meant, and why they had landed.

The old Fin (meaning the Captain of the prize *Johanna*) also explained to them; but they said they did not care for flags of truce, and would show them how to fight the Russians, or words to that effect. A volley was immediately fired at the officers and liberated prisoners, and then into the boat.

When all were supposed to be killed, the Russians jumped into the boat; and, after throwing the bodies of the men lying on the arms in the bottom of the boat overboard, took away all the arms, magazine, &c. Brown, though dangerously wounded (having received two shots through the right fore-arm, and one in the shoulder, where the bullet lodged), managed in the morning to get up and scull the cutter out. He states that, when about 200 yards from the jetty, about 200 men came running down from the telegraph.

To Mr. Wise: I am positive that the officers were shot down at once, and before they fired into the boat.

To Mr. McKenna: The Russian prisoners were also shot down while on the jetty.

To Messrs. McKenna and Wise: The boat went straight in to the landing-place. The Russians spoke English; and the person who led them, from his dress and appearance, seemed to be an officer.

Dr. Easton was the first officer who fell. The old Finnish captain took the flag of truce from Mr. Geneste, and waved it, shouting, "Flag of truce! Truce!" But the Russians yelled, and fired upon them. Before the men could do anything they were fired upon, and the Russians with cutlasses jumped into the boat. The Russians did not use their cutlasses.

GEO. H. L. WISE, Paymaster.

ARTHUR MCKENNA, Assistant Surgeon.

Hon. R. S. Dundas, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Duke of Wellington, at anchor, Tolboukin Lighthouse East 16 miles,
May 29, 1855.

It is my direction that all coasting vessels, undoubtedly Russian property, which may be met with, passing and repassing, within the Gulf of Finland, and not of sufficient value to be detained as prizes, are to be destroyed, but no injury is to be done to boats or small craft which may be found empty at anchor, and not trafficking.

This order, however, is not intended to preclude the exercise of the discretion of officers in special cases, where the owners of vessels may be obviously poor and harmless; but the rule above ordered is to be generally observed and made known, as far as possible, to all the owners of coasting vessels, it being the object to prevent, generally, all traffic along the coast.

(Signed) R. S. DUNDAS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the respective Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of her Majesty's Ships and Vessels under my orders.

Duke of Wellington, at anchor, Tolboukin Lighthouse
E.S.E. 3 miles, June 8, 1855.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, No. 4, with its enclosures, reporting the painful circumstances under which a serious loss of officers and men has been sustained, in consequence of a boat belonging to the ship you command having been detached for the purpose of

landing and releasing prisoners upon the coast of the enemy; but much as I must regret the losses which have occurred, and sensible as I am of the distress which such occurrences are calculated to excite in the mind of any officer entrusted with command, it has, nevertheless, become my duty to call your attention to some important omissions in your report, and to several explanations which are necessary, not only to enable me to form a correct judgment upon the conduct of yourself and the officer who has been unfortunately sacrificed on the occasion; but which are due also to the character of an enemy who is charged with the grave crimes of having violated the good faith of a flag of truce, and the indiscriminate massacre of prisoners about to be released and the unarmed and defenceless crew of a boat employed upon such a service. I have, therefore, to direct that you will furnish me with full and exact reports upon the following queries:—

1st. What were the circumstances which rendered it necessary to select an opportunity for landing the prisoners in question when the boat was unsupported by the immediate presence of the ship you command, and when the display of a flag of truce from her own masthead would have obviated all misunderstanding as to her object?

2nd. What were the particular instructions given to the officer in charge of the boat; and what opportunities were afforded to the enemy to grant or to reject conditions of truce before the party had actually landed upon his coast?

3rd. What was the distance of the boat from the ship when last seen previous to her landing, and what at that time was her distance from shore?

4th. When and at what distance from the shore was a flag of truce first displayed, and were any blank guns or muskets fired at the moment; and is the officer in charge of the boat supposed to have had any reason for believing it to have been acknowledged by the enemy on shore?

5th. At what distance from the shore were the riflemen of the enemy first seen on the "jetty" by the crew of the *Cossack's* cutter?

6th. Was any assent, implied or understood, supposed to have been granted by the Russian officer on shore to the landing of the prisoners or crew?

In directing your attention to the importance of accurate replies to the foregoing queries, I have to remind you that the spot at which these melancholy losses have been sustained had been recently visited by the ship you command, and acts of hostility had been committed in that vicinity. There was, therefore, good reason to consider that the attention of the enemy might be directed to its protection, and every proper precaution should have been taken. I cannot but regret, therefore, that persons whose services were not necessary on the occasion were permitted to proceed in the *Cossack's* boat; and I have to remark that such permission was not calculated to impress upon others the importance of proper vigilance and of due attention to forms in communicating by flag of truce.

On the receipt of this letter you will repair immediately to this anchorage to rejoin my flag. I am, &c., (Signed) R. S. DUNDAS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

Captain E. G. Fanshawe, H.M.S. *Cossack*.

Duke of Wellington, at anchor, Tolboukin Lighthouse

E.S.E. three miles, June 11, 1855.

Sir,—I have to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that her Majesty's ship *Cossack* rejoined me this morning, and I have now the honour to transmit, for their Lordships' information, further reports, which I have received from Captain Fanshawe, in reply to the inquiries contained in my letter of the 9th instant, No. 162.

After full consideration of the explanations afforded, and after personal communication with this officer on the subject, I am entirely at a loss to discover any circumstances which can serve to excuse or to palliate the conduct of the enemy, by whom the cruel and unnecessary slaughter of the *Cossack's* boat's crew had been perpetrated.

No precaution appears to have been omitted by the officer in charge of the boat to make known the object of his mission, and, if their Lordships should see reason to regret that she was detached beyond the reach of protection from the ship, I feel assured that they will do full justice to the explanation of Captain Fanshawe.

I regret to add that he has informed me little or no hope can be entertained that any of the officers or crew have survived, and that repeated wounds were inflicted upon several of them with the most reckless cruelty; but it is my intention to take the earliest opportunity to endeavour to communicate with the authorities of Helsingfors.

I have, &c., (Signed) R. S. DUNDAS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, &c., &c., &c.

H.M. Steam-ship *Cossack*, at Sea, off Siskar, June 11, 1855.

Sir,—In replying to the points connected with the assault upon the boat of this ship, upon which you desire additional explanations, I would premise that I sent her in the full belief that a boat with a flag of truce flying, detached from a ship stationed off the enemy's coast, was entitled to be warned off before approaching the shore, or to be ordered off on reaching the shore before her communication was received, or to have an opportunity of making that communication to a person appointed by the enemy; and I was persuaded that a boat complying with these conditions was perfectly safe from molestation, and that while she did so no misunderstanding could arise.

I will now proceed to answer your queries.

1st. The opportunity was the first that had presented itself, and, as it appeared a favourable one, I sent a flag of truce in immediately on my arriving at Hango. It was in respect of what I believed to be the proper form of sending a flag of truce that I did not take the ship into the inner roads, for I believed that it was in accordance with usage that the ship should stay out of gun-shot on such an occasion. I stood into the island of Rus, on, about two and a quarter miles from the village of Hango, and thence sent the boat, and I then stood off and on to the same spot. Remaining for this reason on the ordinary station for a blockading ship, I believed that I complied with custom in not hoisting a flag of truce on board my own ship, but only in the boat detached.

2nd. The instructions given by me to the officer in charge of the boat were to proceed with the flag of truce to the landing-place at the village of Hango; if any troops were there, to ask to communicate with the officer in command, to explain the reason of the boat coming in—namely, to land the liberated Russian prisoners—and to ask leave to do so. If no troops were there, he was to land the liberated prisoners at the landing-place, with all their luggage, and to return on board without delay. He was at liberty, in the latter case, to allow the officer's stewards to purchase any article offered at the boat by the villagers, provided that no detention of the boat was occasioned thereby. I also directed him, should he be questioned as to the manner in which the blockade would be enforced with reference to coasters, to explain the intentions set forth in your memorandum on the subject as clearly as possible.

He was charged not to allow any one to stray from the boat, and also to be careful that no injury was done to property at the landing-place, and none of it removed. The position of the ship, and the course of the boat from the ship to the landing-place, was in full view of the telegraphic station which overhangs the village; and the boat took about three-quarters of an hour to reach the shore. It was therefore open to the enemy either to have warned her off by firing with blank cartridge, or to order her off on her approaching within hail.

3rd. The boat was about two miles from the ship when last seen previous to her landing, and less than half a mile from the landing-place, there being a small rocky islet which then shut her in from the ship.

4th. The flag of truce was first displayed when about half-way from the ship to the shore, or rather more than a mile from the shore. No blank guns or muskets were fired, but the flag, which was on a boarding-pike, was, by Lieut. Geneste's orders, kept clear in a good position to be seen.

The officer in charge could have no reason to suppose either that it was acknowledged or rejected by the enemy, as they were not to be seen, and the place appeared deserted.

5th. But one man, and he not a soldier (who ran away as the boat approached), was seen from the cutter before she reached the jetty.

The officers and prisoners had landed, and the baggage was removed from the boat to the wharf before the troops were seen. They came out suddenly from behind a cover of some houses or rock, and rushed down firing their muskets. Before stepping on the wharf, Lieutenant Geneste gave the crew strict orders to remain in the boat, and to be careful not to touch anything on the wharf. When the Russians first appeared, he was on the wharf with the other officers, about four or five paces from the boat, with the flag of truce in his hand, which he immediately waved, and called out "Flag of truce!" The person who headed the soldiers replied, that "they did not care about flags of truce." The Finnish Captain took the flag from Lieutenant Geneste, and waved and shouted in his own language and in English, "Flag of truce!"

6th. No assent could be implied, or otherwise, as no one on the part of the enemy appeared till after the prisoners were landed, when they rushed out, as described in answer No. 5.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I was fully aware, from some vessels having been lately captured in the neighbourhood, that there was a likelihood that troops might have been sent down to the coast; but at the same time I was under the full conviction that the course pursued was such as was usual, and should have secured to the boat the protection due to the flag of truce, whether the enemy, in exercise of his discretion, thought proper to order it to return without communication or not.

On again interrogating the wounded man, I find that the person who led on the enemy, and who spoke English, was armed with a musket like the rest, and was probably, therefore, not a commissioned officer.—I have, &c., (Signed) E. G. FANSHAWE, Captain.

To Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

H.M.S. *Cossack*, Tolboukin, June 11, 1855.

Sir,—In addition to the circumstances detailed in my letter to you of this day's date, I have to report that, on again interrogating John Brown, the sur-

vivor of the boat's crew, he states that, immediately on the soldiers appearing they commenced firing on the officers and liberated prisoners who were with them on the wharf. Their first fire did but little injury; but as they approached he saw, first, Mr. Easton, surgeon, and then Lieut. Geneste, fall dead. He also saw the Finnish Captain (who spoke English) fall; and feels perfectly certain the rest were all shot, as he saw them falling indiscriminately. He is confident that all fell. By this time the soldiers, having approached within ten or fifteen yards of the boat, were firing into her also, and the whole of the men were very soon struck down. They then rushed into the boat, and threw overboard several of the bodies; but finding James Gliddon, though wounded, was not dead, they hauled him on to the wharf and bayoneted him. He states that he was wounded early; that, though faint, he had a perfect perception of what was going on around him, and a sense of his own danger, which induced him to feign dead, and also that he was twice dragged from one part of the boat to the other in the search for arms, but, fortunately, not pitched overboard. Gliddon was close to him when he was dragged on to the wharf. He conceives that the whole affair, from the time the soldiers first rushed out until they finally retired, might have occupied about fifteen minutes. He distinctly heard everything that was said on the wharf by Lieutenant Geneste and the Russians.

I may here mention that the body of one of the men found dead in the boat had two shots through the leg, which he had had time to bandage with a silk handkerchief before he received two other fatal wounds, in the abdomen and head.

I omitted to state in my letter reporting this occurrence that the following morning, when sculling the boat out, Brown saw a number of men in the same dresses as those who fired upon them coming down the telegraph hill. They stopped several times, turning round and pointing to the cutter and the gig which was approaching.—I have, &c., (Signed) E. G. FANSHAWE.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, &c.

The following letter, from our own Correspondent, gives some particulars of the outrage; which, if correct, render the case still more black than it was represented at first:—

Within 15 miles of Cronstadt. June 7, 1855, five p.m.

We arrived at Nargen last evening, at half-past twelve o'clock. There were only two vessels-of-war there—the *Ajar* and the *Cossack*. Some of the officers of the latter vessel brought us some very melancholy news this morning early. On Tuesday, about eleven o'clock a.m., a boat was got ready, with a crew of thirteen men and three officers from that ship, to convey eight Finlanders on shore at Hango. When they approached the shore, a Russian officer, who spoke English well, invited them to land. They had no sooner done so, than the same cruel man, with his barbarous crew, mercilessly murdered both the English and their own people, although the *Cossack's* boat carried a flag of truce, which they totally disregarded—the officer saying, "We want no flag of truce here." One black man in the boat was badly wounded; he fell, and was covered over with the dead bodies of the gallant fellows. They therefore supposed him dead, and consequently left him unmolested. The boat was picked up the next morning by the *Cossack's* gig, and he was the only one left to tell the melancholy tale.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

War Department, June 18.

Lord Pannure has this day received three despatches and their enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, June 5.

My Lord,—I am deeply concerned to have to inform your Lordship that Rear-Admiral Boxer died on board the *Jason* last night, outside the harbour of Balaklava, after a very short illness.

He was removed to that ship in the hope that the pure sea air might prove beneficial to him; but this expectation was not fulfilled. His malady made rapid progress, and early in the afternoon of yesterday it was intimated to me that his life was despaired of.

His nephew died of cholera last week, and this melancholy event so deeply affected him that his health at once gave way, and he sunk under the same disease.

It is well known that this officer devoted his whole life to the public service. Since he undertook the appointment of Admiral Superintendent of the harbour of Balaklava, he has applied himself incessantly to the discharge of his arduous duties, exposing himself in all weathers; and he has rendered a most essential service to the army by improving the landing-places and establishing wharves on the west end of the port, whereby the disembarkation of stores and troops has been greatly accelerated, and communications with the shore have been rendered much easier. I have, &c., RAGLAN.

The Lord Pannure, &c.

Before Sebastopol, June 5.

My Lord,—I have great satisfaction in informing your Lordship that I received intelligence the night before last of the evacuation of Soujak-Kalé by the Russians on the 28th ult.

It appears that, previously to their retirement from the place, the troops destroyed the principal buildings and the armament, which consisted of about sixty heavy guns and six mortars; and it is concluded that they have joined the garrison of Anapa, from whence many of the inhabitants have removed.

Sir Edmund Lyons has been so good as to send me the detached report of the naval operations in the Sea of Azoff, which will reach England either before or at the time of this despatch. They reflect the highest credit on Captain Lyons, of the *Miranda*, and the officers and men serving under his orders, and are remarkable, for the intelligence, gallantry, and judgment with which they have been conducted; and it is a matter of much gratulation, which will be peculiarly felt by her Majesty, that, whilst great injury has been inflicted on the enemy in the loss of resources of every description, the most brilliant and unwonted success has been achieved in an incredibly short time, with only one casualty, and that not of a serious nature.

These gallant exploits of the navy have spread joy in our camps, and afforded vast satisfaction to every individual in the army.

A body of French troops, under the command of General Morris and General Canrobert, and a column of the Sardinian corps under General La Marmora, made a reconnaissance on Baidar, on the morning of the 3rd.

The former proceeded along the Woronzow road and pushed their cavalry several miles beyond Baidar; the latter operated on the left through a mountainous district, and advanced into Baidar, after a fatiguing march; only a small number of Cossacks showed themselves.

Nothing has occurred in front of the town.

I enclose the return of casualties to the 3rd instant inclusive.

The Lord Pannure, &c.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

RETURN OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 1ST TO THE 3RD JUNE INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.

Sergeant.—Rifle Brigade: George Hart.

Privates.—1st Foot: James Sculler. 23rd: James McCrorey. 33rd: William King. 69th: Owen White. 88th: Michael Sherlock. 97th: Michael Connors. Royal Sappers and Miners: John Wright.

WOUNDED.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.—33rd Foot: G. V. Mundy, slightly.

Lieutenants.—28th: Hill F. Morgan, severely. 33rd: J. Thompson, slightly.

CASUALTIES IN THE ROYAL NAVAL BRIGADE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL ON THE 4TH JUNE.

KILLED.—Stephen Welsh, A.B., John Blewitt, Ord, Queen.

Before Sebastopol, June 5.

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose a letter from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, forwarding the weekly state of the sick of the army.

The cholera has sensibly diminished in the Camps before Sebastopol, but it has attacked the Guards and the 31st Regiment, near Balaklava, and some of the new batteries, as well as the followers of the army in that town. It is hoped that the disease will pass from them as it has from the stations where it first appeared.

I am grieved to have to say that it has fallen heavily on the Sardinian contingent, and that General La Marmora is in great anxiety about it. I am rendering him all the assistance in my power. Whilst writing to your Lordship an officer has brought me a letter from him, announcing that his brother, General La Marmora, who commands his Second Division, has been severely attacked. He has been accommodated with a quarter at Kadikoi, and every attention shall be paid him. I have, &c., RAGLAN.

The Lord Pannure, &c.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ALDERSHOT.—Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, paid a visit of inspection to the newly-formed camp at Aldershot, on Saturday last. The Royal party left Buckingham Palace shortly before three o'clock, and, after a pleasant run over the South-Western Railway to Farnborough, drove thence to the Camp, which, from the wild beauty of its situation, will, no doubt, speedily become a highly attractive place for London sightseers. The two battalions of Foot Guards, which have recently arrived in the Camp, together with the five regiments of Militia, including the 5th West Lancashire, the 1st Surrey (Royals), the Royal Middlesex, and the West Kent, received her Majesty with the usual military honours. The troops presented a soldier-like appearance. The visit of her Majesty being perfectly unexpected, there were none of those outward demonstrations which, on the occasion of some of the Royal visits to Chobham, marked her Majesty's progress.

In order to establish direct telegraphic communication between Austria and Russia, the Austrian line has been joined to the Russian one on the frontier between Granica and Szakowa, and communications may be transmitted by it in German or French.

THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. XXII.)

THE result of the division on Mr. Layard's motion for Administrative Reform may be attributed, in the first place, perhaps to a want of sympathy on the part of the House of Commons with the feeling of the public, of which he was undoubtedly an exponent in the views he put forth. Some part of his failure must, however, in candour be set down to the fact that he had lost ground by his want of caution in making statements which he was not in a condition to prove. Though the tone of public morality is not yet very high, there is some satisfaction in seeing a tendency to improvement in this respect. Every day it becomes more difficult for men of doubtful principle to carry with them the support of the country; and, though every one acquits Mr. Layard of wilful misrepresentation, he has suffered in his popularity from an over-zeal in endeavouring to establish great general truths by bringing forward special instances the accuracy of which he had not clearly ascertained. These checks are sometimes wholesome, for they prove that in statesmanship as well as in ordinary business matters honesty is the best policy after all.

While men of business are calling out for a higher amount of morality in the conduct of public affairs, there seems to be some reason for believing that commercial matters are not always managed in the purest manner, even by men whose "standing in the City" has long been one of high repute. The recent failure of an old-established private bank has brought to light a system of trading on fictitious means and keeping up credit on a good name which may be more common than those who still reverence the traditions of the "integrity of the British merchant" would suppose. The bank that has lately stopped is said to have been for some time insolvent, though its operations might have been continued if its expedients had not been exhausted, for the suspicions of its customers had not been aroused. Those who have implicit faith in the universal "honour of the English tradesman," and *à fortiori* of "the British banker," may be surprised to hear a story which is current in commercial circles, and is as well authenticated as it is generally believed. A highly respected London banker, on his death-bed, called his children round him, and asked them if they believed in his reputed wealth? They answered that they shared the general opinion as to his large fortune, and he then surprised them by the assurance that he had been insolvent for the last thirty years. He, however, entreated them not to be depressed by the intelligence; but recommended them to go to Doctors' Commons immediately after his decease and swear his property under half-a-million. The advice was taken. The customers of the house were agreeably edified on hearing of the enormous wealth of the late partner, and the bank was firmer than ever, in the opinion of those who trusted their money to its keeping. There is not much to be apprehended for the future from the failure of private bankers, for the Joint-Stock system is gradually but surely superseding the few that remain. The private firms that still exist are, for the most part, known to be thoroughly sound and amply solvent; but there is no question that the practice of publishing accounts, and the security afforded in the entire property of a large body of more or less wealthy shareholders, will eventually carry all the banking business of the country to the Joint-Stock concerns.

This is about the period of the Parliamentary Session when members begin to announce the abandonment of their promised measures, and to back out of the engagements they have determined to leave unfulfilled. The excuses made by the Government for the non-ratification of their pledges consist generally in the announcement that the time of the Session has been chiefly consumed in debating, and therefore the promises of Ministers, like the business of legislation, must end in talk. The Bill for the Reform of the Corporation of London is to be postponed till the early part of next Session, though we have heard of its having been long "in preparation," and even of its being "ready," but something has prevented Sir George Grey from bringing it in. It is difficult for one who is not a Cabinet Minister to appreciate the difficulty of bringing into the House a bill that is already prepared. One would think that if it were not too bulky it might be put in the coat pocket, and carried down to the House, or even sent by post, or Parcels Delivery, or left at the door of the Commons by the footman of the Minister, who thus would have nothing whatever to do but to "bring it in." People of common sense will naturally ask why a bill is not brought in at once when it is ready, and some will inquire whether it has been put away in a drawer and forgotten, or left in a Minister's pocket, or fallen into the waste-paper basket, or somehow or other got mislaid? Nobody can doubt that debating is a very great evil, and though, as a Silent Member, I perhaps judge partially, I cannot help feeling that if, instead of electing those who are likely to be great speakers, some constituencies were to elect those who are not likely to speak at all, a great advantage would be gained.

As prolixity is the fault of our debates, bulk is the great objection to our Statute-book; and though we have had a paid Commission to remedy the evil, it is not likely to be very soon removed. The Commissioners, who ought to have been occupied in producing harmony in the laws, did little or nothing besides quarrel; and it was hopeless to expect the consolidation of the Statutes from men who are always creating divisions among themselves. Instead of working together towards one common end, they pulled in different directions; and the Statute-book in their hands, so far from meeting with compression, appears to have been the subject of a struggle in which the leaves may be said to have been torn and scattered about on all sides. It is one of the beautiful fictions of the law of England that every one is acquainted with its provisions, and that every Act of Parliament has been accurately remembered as well as conscientiously perused. Lest any one should begin to read the Statute-book with a laudable desire to make himself acquainted with the laws of his country, it may be as well to state the fact that he will find no less than between ten and eleven thousand Acts of Parliament which are either obsolete or have been repealed. These will not by any means "repay perusal," but it is difficult to intimate to the student of the statutes "what to avoid." It might be useful to print a list of the laws which are no longer in force, under the head of *Rococo*.

It is evident that legislators do not always know the provisions of the laws they assist in making, nor is it likely that such a very numerous acquaintance could be easily kept up. There are, however, some laws which might be thought to be familiar, even to legislators; and the Police Act, which provides against obstructions in the public thoroughfares, might fairly be presumed to be one of these. Nevertheless, it appears from the newspapers that the Bishops of London and Winchester have been giving their encouragement to street-preaching by ministers of the Established Church. It may be said that the Police Act applies to the metropolis only; but causing an obstruction in a public thoroughfare is generally an offence against the local act in every large town. The subject has been illustrated in the course of this week by the appearance before the magistrate of Mr. Boatwain Smith, who was brought up to the Thames Police-court for the act of street-preaching, which the Bishops of London and Winchester encourage—but which the law forbids. It is not very judicious to recommend a practice which the police authorities are bound to suppress if it should lead to an obstruction of a thoroughfare; and, indeed, the habit is one which encourages the vanity of ignorant fanatics, who generally do a great deal more harm than good. We have already rather too much cant to contend against, and street-preaching is likely to produce a great deal more of the same obnoxious article. Considering the exposure of religious impostors which one sometimes sees in the police reports, it is not unreasonable to expect that, as a fight is often got up to favour a street robbery, a sermon may sometimes be commenced in order that, while the preacher is calling on them to get rid of the burden of their sins, his accomplices may be relieving them of the contents of their pockets.

A wholesome decision was lately given by a jury on the trial of an action by a servant against a master who had stated in writing the reason why the servant had been discharged. It would have formed an unfortunate precedent if the jury had declared the master guilty of libel, for there is already too much mischief done to society by the laxity with which good characters are given—out of what is called good nature, but what is in reality a want of moral firmness, when bad characters have been deserved. In these matters of minor morals there is not half enough strictness exercised, and, though it may seem hard to deprive a servant of a place for some trifling fault, the fact is that, if faults were fairly

stated, those who take servants would know the extent of their responsibility, instead of feeling, as they now do, that errors are generally concealed; and, consequently, when any are admitted, they are, perhaps, believed to be greater than they really are. The proper method to pursue is to give a character with truth on the one hand, and on the other to be ready to take a servant without looking for that faultlessness which a culpable good nature often bears testimony to without sufficient cause. After all there is no little amount of selfishness in these matters, for it is thought likely to save a great deal of trouble to give a discharged servant an excellent character at once, and leave the new master or mistress to find out at leisure the defects that exist.

With reference to some remarks in his last week's article, the Silent Member has been assured, on very good authority, that the attorney engaged in support of an application against another member of the profession, with reference to the alleged improper use of a bill, was "altogether and always opposed to any compromise." The Silent Member did not say otherwise; but he seems to have been mistaken in a belief that a lull had at one time come over the feelings of the attorney; a belief which the Silent Member is most happy to renounce, and to give the attorney every credit for having throughout conscientiously discharged his duty. His own client admits having agreed to a settlement against the consent and contrary to the advice of his attorney. Though a client is bound by the act of his attorney, the attorney cannot always be answerable for the act of his client, who in this instance would certainly have done better had he followed implicitly the recommendation of his professional adviser.

TRIPLE FETE IN PALERMO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SICILY may be called almost the brightest jewel in the crown of its Sovereign. No unimportant event, therefore, is the choice of its Viceroy, and his first entrance on the scene of his duties. Prince Castelcicala, for a long time the Sicilian Ambassador in England, is the man whom the King has delighted to honour. He succeeds General Filangieri, Prince of Satriano, who has governed the island for five or six years with great firmness, wisdom, and justice. On the 27th May, Prince Castelcicala left Naples on board the steam-frigate the *Archimedes*, and landed amidst cheers of welcome in Palermo on the 28th. It is well understood here that such cheers may be always had for a consideration; let something, however, be put down to the generous desire of giving the stranger a fair trial. Attended by the Consular Body, and the authorities, both civil and ecclesiastical, and surrounded by military, the Viceroy went first to the Cathedral to hear the "Te Deum" sung. That Cathedral! how full of architectural interest! how full of thrilling and interesting historical associations! This is the first scene in the recent festivities of Palermo. The 30th of May is the "Name Day" of the Majesty of the Two Sicilies. Sicily could not be without its Viceroy on such an occasion, and every effort was made, therefore, to raise the Prince from a bed of sickness, to witness and encourage the affection which the Sicilians feel for their liege Lord. It had been determined also on this same day to erect in the Foro Borbonico four colossal statues of the Bourbon dynasty, executed by the first sculptors of Naples. The pedestals on which they stood were thrown down and broken to pieces during the revolutionary disturbances of 1848. Ferdinand II. has erected them—on what some think their dangerous and doubtful elevation. On the morning of the 30th the ceremony took place. Two tents were erected—one a square, for the Viceroy, the Consular body, and the authorities; the other circular in shape, for the ecclesiastics. As soon as the benediction had been given, the Viceroy gave the word of command; and, amidst the firing of cannon and the flourish of trumpets, the draperies fell, and the statues of the Bourbons were revealed. As far, however, as the acclamations of the multitude were concerned, nothing could be colder; there was almost silence.

The scene of this ceremonial is represented in the Sketch. It is the delizia of Palermo; and nature and art seem to have combined to unite on this locality all that can fascinate the eye. The mountains in the background are in the neighbourhood of Bagaria; and the road—both a walk and a drive—by the side of the sea, and full a mile in length, is the Foro Borbonico, or an extension of it. An attentive observer will discover the statues of Carlo III. Ferdinand I., Francesco I., and Ferdinando II. Beginning at the Fort of Garitta, this promenade terminates at the Casina di Cuto, and opens on the city through the Porta Felice, which was erected by the Marchesa Felice Orsini, wife of the Viceroy Marcantonio Colonna. Rising above this exquisite road are other promenades, which, shaded by the trees and adorned with flowers in vases, have the appearance of hanging gardens. The palaces of Prince Butera, d'Aceto and Dangio, are on the right, whilst a bank of shingle terminates the walk in the direction of the sea. On the upper walk where the walls open at the Porta del Greco, is the palace of the Marchese de Forcella; then comes a garden, and then the Flora, a beautiful public work of the last century. During the clear bright mornings of winter there is not in the world a more delicious walk or drive than the Foro Borbonico of Palermo; and in the summer evenings and nights the scene has all the magic of Oriental life. It is the drawing-room of Palermo: here the inhabitants of all classes meet, and linger on till almost early dawn, surrounded by all the embellishment of art, and gazing, through the transparent veil of a Sicilian night, on the wondrous natural beauties around them. Those, however, who desire to see it at its season of greatest enchantment, should visit it during the Fête de Santa Rosalia.

FESTIVAL AT NAPLES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE scene which we here present to our readers is the interior of the Church of Sta. Chiara, in Naples. It has a twofold interest—from its historical associations, and from the fact that the miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius takes place annually in this Church, on the first Saturday in May. It was founded in 1310 by King Robert, who dedicated it to the Host; whilst his wife attached to it a monastery for the Sisters of Sta. Chiara. In this monastery are now educated the daughters of the first families of the kingdom. The architect of this splendid church, which was built in the Gothic style, was Masuccio; and Giotto painted it. In the four following centuries the innovations made by Vaccaro, San Felice and others, at an expense of 100,000 dol., converted what was once a venerable Gothic pile, into what may now rather be compared to a magnificent ball-room. By command of Barriouoovo, the works of Giotto were destroyed, and the actual frescoes are the productions of Conca, Muro, Bonito, and Maio, pupils of Solimena. There yet remain, however, as proofs of the former grandeur of the building, five superb monuments, in the Gothic style, to the memory of Princes of the House of Anjou—namely, of Robert, who died in 1343; Charles, his son; Maria; Joanna I.; and of Agnese and Clemenza, daughters of Maria. The Kings of the Two Sicilies are buried in this church; and the body of the first Queen of his present Majesty is not only the subject of a continued miracle, but works miracles—*Ipse dixit*. The Barons of the kingdom did homage to several of the Angiovin Princes in this church. Joanna I. was crowned here, 29th Aug., 1344. By order of Charles III., of Durazzo, Cardinal Cifoni was here despoiled, and his robes and mitre thrown into the fire, because he had been invested by the Antipope Clement; and hence he was sent prisoner to Urban IV. in 1381. Thomas Sanseverino, the head of the Angiovin party, declared himself Viceroy of Lewis II., and received homage in his name in this church 1386. In 1390 a Parliament was held here in order to grant the King a thousand lances and ten galleys; and Ladislaus, having repossessed himself of the kingdom by arms, here assembled the Barons, to ascertain those who were contumacious. Such are the artistic and historic associations which render this church one of the most interesting in Naples. We now consider it under another aspect (the immediate object of this article), as the site where once a year is wrought the noted miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius. I premise, however, by saying that King Robert commanded that the procession, on occasion of the grand fête of Corpus Domini, should walk from the Cathedral to this church, followed by the Sovereign and the grandees of the kingdom. That custom is still observed.

On the first Saturday in the past month we went to see the blood of St. Januarius liquefied, and took up our station near the gallery erected for musicians on the right. The body of the church on each side was crowded with curious or devout spectators; on the left of the altar, in the best reserved seats, were women of the lowest classes, who claim (and have their claims allowed) to be relatives of the Saint, who suffered martyrdom A.D. 305. Above the arches, through those grated and highly-ornamented windows, or openings, we could catch a view of the nuns, who were looking down on the scene below. Poor creatures! it was their great field day. The choir performed some fine sacred music, and then at intervals the relations of the Saint raised their voices in the loudest and most unearthly shriek, and some said they were praying or saying a rosary. The statue of the Saint had been brought to the church in the morning, and now reposed on the high altar. His mitre, which was presented to him by the Council of Naples in 1713, cost 20,000 scudi. It is ornamented with

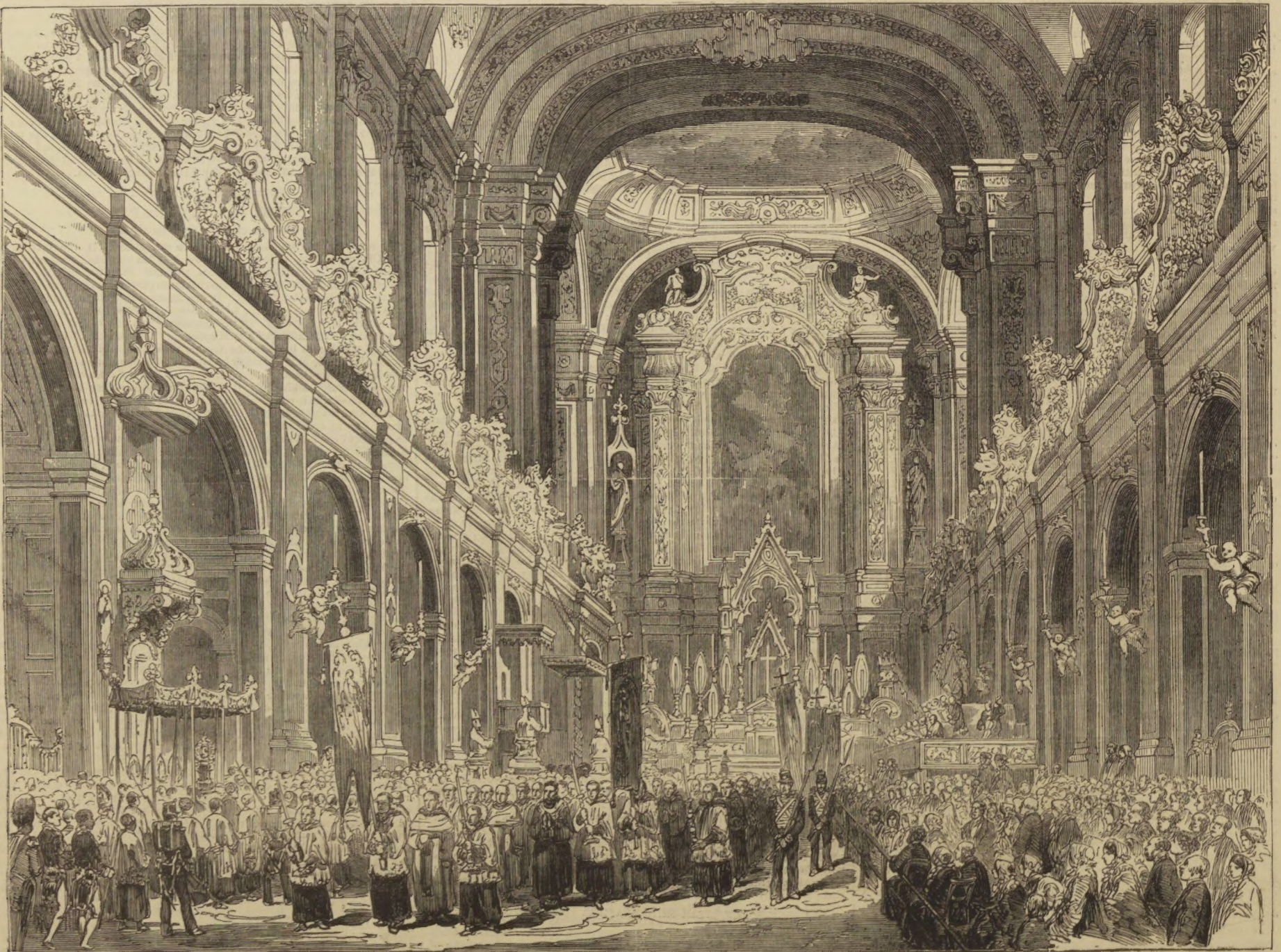


TRIPLE FETE AT PALERMO.

3328 diamonds, 198 emeralds, and 168 rubies. The pallium is of silver, and was made by Domenico Vinaccia, at an expense of 8200 scudi. After a long suspense, a general hush announced the approach of the procession from the Cathedral. The spectacle was magnificent. One after the other, forty-seven statues of saints (who are the protectors of churches or religious bodies in Naples), followed by their respective orders or devotees, were taken round the church, and then carried back to the Cathedral. As each passed

the altar the relatives of St. Januarius yelled or shrieked a prayer. The wealth expended on these statues must be immense; so great, indeed, that, though made at the expense of the several parishes of Naples, they are all kept in the Cathedral, and are not permitted to leave it even for the annual fêtes performed in their honour at the respective churches, unless a deposit has been made to the full amount of their value. The statue of the Archangel Michael, the special protector of Ferdinand II., was surrounded

by the Regal Guard. The procession closed with the ampulla containing the blood of the Saint in a golden shrine, and under a canopy of gold and crimson cloth. It was carried by the Cardinal, and immediately preceded by the Seminaristi, Municipality, gentlemen of Court, and dignitaries of the Cathedral, whilst a military band followed, playing several selections from the "Traviata." Prayers were offered on the high altar by the Cardinal, who, then taking the ampulla in both hands, worked it



FESTIVAL IN THE CHURCH OF STA. CHIARA, AT NAPLES.



MISS NIGHTINGALE VISITING THE HUT HOSPITALS, AT BALACLAVA.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.

round and round. Immediately behind was a light, at which his Eminence, stopping every now and then, examined the blood to ascertain if it were liquefied. At each disappointment there were murmurs and shrieks, and prayers uttered. The words it was difficult to distinguish; but they generally are as follows:—

Tu sei morto per la Santa Fede,
Impetra a noi la grazia della Santa Fede,
Efacci il miracolo.

If the miracle is delayed longer than usual these words are uttered:—"Faccia giallita, come tu sei dispettosa! Campione di Christo, tu sei un bello santo!" "You yellow-faced fellow, how spiteful you are! Champion of Christ, you are a pretty saint!" A little bell in twenty minutes announced that the miracle was wrought; and from doubt, remonstrance, and despair, everything was changed in a moment to rejoicing. There was a buzz of congratulation throughout the church. "Thankee, thankee, St. Genuarino!" said a man by my side. "We shall be safe from the cholera and make plenty of wine this year," said a young priest. "Last year, Sir, it took a long time to liquefy, it became indurated again, and, and—we had the cholera." We have no farther concern with this miracle than as a spectacle, and therefore suspend all other observations. The Neapolitan populace, who believe it most profoundly, never think of inquiring about it, and seem to have adopted the maxim of the ancient Germans—"Sanctius ac reverentius de Diis credere quam scire." The King, too, during the following week goes in state with all his Court to the Cathedral, to kiss the ampulla.

AMONG the most interesting intelligence recently received from the Crimea are the accounts of the unwearied exertions of Miss Nightingale in the cause of suffering humanity. This excellent lady has, during her stay at Balacava, visited the Camp Hospitals, and examined the arrangements in each. Throughout her inspection she was warmly greeted by the soldiers. On one of these visits Miss Nightingale went up to the Hut Hospitals, on the Castle (or Genoese) heights, to settle three nurses, escorted by the Rev. Mr. Bracebridge, one of the Chaplains, Captain Keane, R.E., Dr. Sutherland, a Sergeant's guard, a boy, and eight Croats carrying baggage for the hospital. The party wound up a steep path from the harbour under the old Castle—which scene an artistic Correspondent has enabled us to represent in the accompanying Illustration. One week afterwards our Correspondent saw the humane lady carried up to the same spot on a litter. The hospital huts, twelve in number, stand against the limestone cliffs. On the mountain side are the Marines, Rifles, and Turks; the harbour on one side, the steep cliffs where the *Prince* was lost on the other. The Genoese Castle rises on a lofty crag in front: the site is 700 ft. or more above the sea, and is very airy and healthy—admirably adapted for its purpose. Here is placed Miss Nightingale's hut, beyond a small stream, the water of which is excellent, and the banks are enamelled with gay flowers. There is room for at least 800 wounded, with the best chance of recovery. By a subsequent account we learn that on June 2 Miss Nightingale left Balacava, Lord Ward having placed his steam yacht at her disposal to enable her to recruit her health by excursions to sea. It is stated in the *Times*, of date May 30, that Miss

Nightingale, being convalescent from her late severe attack of fever, and being recommended change of air by her medical attendant, Dr. Hadley, principal medical officer of the Castle Hospital, Balacava, under whose care she has been throughout her illness, was carried down from the heights, accompanied by that officer and the Rev. Mr. Parker, and put on board the *Jura* for England. Miss Nightingale, however, remains at Scutari, in preference to coming home. Although extremely weak, she is out of danger, and has no remains of fever.

FIRE ON BOARD THE "MANILLA."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Balacava, May 31st:—"I enclose a Sketch of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's iron screw-steamer *Manilla* on fire in the fore-hold, discovered about two this morning. Around the burning ship are boats hurrying to and fro in Balacava Roads, receiving cargo, powder, &c. In the background are the heights, which were until lately (a week) occupied by the enemy, but are now in our possession, as denoted by a British ensign on the left-hand hill. About twenty large transports, both steam and sailing, were in the bay at the time, and some not very far from the *Manilla*. The Sketch only takes in the mere vessel and background. The hills are principally covered with brushwood, rock cropping out here and there."

Our Correspondent adds—"That, to quench the fire, the fore part of the vessel was filled with water, which makes her so deep forward." We are happy to add that all the powder was safely landed, and the ship was saved.



THE IRON SCREW STEAM-SHIP "MANILLA" ON FIRE IN BALACLAVA ROADS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

FEES IN COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of their Lordships to the County Courts. The point which he had to complain of was not the amount of the fees taken by the practitioners of the courts, but the taxes laid on by Government, amounting to £270,000 a year. He held it to be utterly inconsistent with the due administration of justice to pay a judge in proportion to the amount of work done. The salaries of the County Court judges were fixed at £1200 a year at the lowest, and another £300 at the discretion of the Lords of the Treasury, according to the amount of work which they had to perform. He found, however, that in many instances the person who did the most work was paid the least, and the parties who had the least work and the least important cases had the largest salary.

Earl GRANVILLE observed that the Lord Chancellor had recently brought the matter under the notice of the Government, and it was certainly worthy of, and would receive, their serious attention, although the present was not quite the proper moment to think of making any considerable addition to the public charges.

The LORD CHANCELLOR reminded the House that at one time, when there was a considerable outcry against the amount of the Judges' salaries, Lord Denman, when he was Lord Chief Justice, with the honourable feeling which always characterised every one of his acts, offered to accept £8000 a year, instead of £10,000. That was thought to be a very unconstitutional thing at the time; but his Lordship had always the right of calling for the other £2000. He thought that the present state of County Court salaries was even more objectionable than that state of things; for it was not right that the Treasury should have the power of saying to one Judge, "You shall have £1500 a year," and to another, "You shall have but £1200."

The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill was reported, with the Amendments.

The Insurance on Lives Abatement of Income-tax Continuance Bill was read a second time, as was the Cinque Ports Bill.

The Gold Finger-Rings Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Report of the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee was brought up by Mr. ROEBUCK; and, on the motion of Mr. DISRAELI, the document, which was of considerable length, was read by the Clerk at the table.

Sir C. WOOD laid on the table a despatch explaining the circumstances under which a body of Russian troops had fired upon a boat's crew sent from H.M.S. *Cossack* under a flag of truce and engaged in landing some prisoners at Hango Sound. The right hon. Baronet recapitulated the circumstances attending the occurrence, and moved that the despatch should be printed.

The statement of the First Lord was listened to amidst much emotion by the House, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

The adjourned debate on Mr. LAYARD's resolution, respecting Administrative Reform, was then resumed.

Lord GODERICH denied that Mr. Layard's motion was intended as a vote of censure upon the present Government, as it referred to abuses which existed long before the present Government was formed. But he could not agree to the argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Friday night, that the present Government had done all they could to remedy these abuses. He traced the origin of them all to the system of members of Parliament besieging the Treasury for offices for their personal and political friends, and urged that every member should determine never to apply for another. He objected to the aristocratic composition of the present and the late Government as tending to excite an unfair prejudice against the class to which he belonged; for when Lords were thrust into every office, the conclusion was leaped to that Lords were unfit for any office—a conclusion to which he objected as grievously unjust. He complained of the practice of leaving unfit persons in official positions, and said that Ministers would deserve well of his country who should set himself to remedy this abuse. The evils of which he complained could not be remedied in a day, but it must be set about at once and honestly carried out if England was to be preserved a free country.

Mr. FEEI replied in detail to the specific charges brought against the military departments. At the outset, he contradicted the statement, that double the number of promotions on the Staff had taken place in the Crimea, compared with those of regimental officers. The very reverse of this was the case, for the regimental promotions were exactly double those given to the Staff. The honourable gentleman then went into detail through all the cases of favouritism which Mr. Layard brought forward, giving the reasons of the promotion in each case; and said that, if these cases were the worst the honourable gentleman could produce, he was sure that, in the imperfection of all human things, there was no system which would not produce stronger instances of individual hardship. He denied that the Sandhurst certificate was in all cases essential to a Staff appointment, and said Mr. Layard himself had interested himself in obtaining a Staff appointment for his own brother, who had not obtained such a certificate. In conclusion, he objected to the resolution that it exaggerated the national feeling, but he professed himself entirely favourable to a vigorous reform of all our departments.

Mr. DRUMMOND differed from every proposition contained in Mr. Layard's resolution. They were either untrue or incapable of proof. As to the question of Administrative Reform he could get no one to explain what it meant. He objected to the resolution, and to the whole cry as a delusive one, which was believed in by certain classes of people, because they expected it to destroy the aristocracy.

Mr. J. MACGREGOR eulogised the administrative abilities of Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, and Sir C. Wood, but complained of the inefficiency of the other Ministers. He recommended that the House should get rid of these motions, and come as quickly as possible to the real business of the country.

Colonel LINDSAY entered into some explanations with regard to promotion in the Guards.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE concurred in the opinion expressed by Sir E. B. Lytton that Government by party was the only way by which the affairs of this country could be successfully administered.

Mr. DISRAELI claimed to himself the credit of having originated the phrase of "administrative reform;" and contended, in opposition to Mr. Drummond, that it was capable of a very clear definition. He recapitulated the administrative reforms which Lord Derby's Government had instituted, and the still larger reforms which they contemplated, and would have carried into effect had they continued in office. His plan of doing this would have been to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into all the various departments of the Administration, and he still thought that was the course which ought to precede all others. With regard to the question now before the House, he would express no opinion which he did not entertain three years ago. He thought entrance into the public service should be subjected to a real test of fitness. He thought the rewards of our public servants should be on a higher scale, not merely of a pecuniary nature, but that they should be educated to look up to those more spiritual rewards which stimulated public men. He thought, lastly, that the public service should be a profession into which strangers ought not to be put over the heads of others.

Mr. Layard's resolution was far from embodying these views, and it called upon him to assent to assertions which he did not believe in. The disasters of the country he attributed, not to the deficiencies of clerks in public offices, but to an incapable Government. That was the verdict of the House some months ago, and that verdict the Report of the Committee read at the table that evening had ratified and confirmed. Mr. Layard's motion he considered as a sort of "conductor" to carry public indignation away from the Government. On this ground he preferred the resolution of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. If the Government accepted that resolution, as he understood they meant to accept it, the House ought to take care that they honestly carried it out, which he thought they could only do by issuing a Royal Commission. He expressed his suspicion that the Government were not sincere in adopting the amendment, and he gave as a reason the appointments lately made in the civil departments of the War-office of men who, however able, were raised over the heads of men trained in the civil service. He ridiculed the continual threats of Ministers to resign if a motion were carried against them; and said that as soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer made that announcement on Friday night he had the greatest difficulty in dissuading his friends on his side of the House from voting for Mr. Layard's motion, so eager were they to put the Government in a minority, and force them to resign.

Lord PALMERSTON, in the most emphatic manner, denied a charge made against him by Mr. Layard at Drury-lane, that he sported with the miseries of the country, and that he was never in earnest but when vilifying the people. There was not a word of truth in that statement. Of nothing was he more proud than of belonging to the noble English people. He denied that he had formed his Government on aristocratic principles; and he pointed to Mr. Layard's own appointment at the Foreign-office as a proof that merit without patronage had no difficulty in making its way. After ridiculing Mr. Disraeli's announcement of his intended reforms in 1852, which he said would apparently have covered a large area in that place that was said to be paved with good intentions, he defended the orders recently issued by his Government, which he hoped would do much good, though he could not consent to abandon the public offices to the chances of competition. He denied that his Government had been condemned by the House; on the contrary, the right hon. gentleman himself—who, on a late occasion, came to curse the Government, but remained to bless—had tested the feeling of the House in the most striking manner, and elicited a strong voice of confidence in the Government. He did not believe ten men would vote for Mr. Layard's motion; and as to the amendment, the Government were prepared to accept it in all sincerity.

Mr. LINDSAY moved the adjournment of the debate. A division took place, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 236 to 82.

Mr. LAYARD then rose to reply, and while he said his speech at Drury-lane was not accurately reported, he appealed to the House as to the general levity of the Noble Lord's tone, which, however, had improved of late. He did not think Mr. Peel had invalidated his remarks on the Army, and complained of the want of returns, which would have strengthened his case.

The House then divided on Mr. Layard's resolution, which was negatived by a majority of 359 to 46.

The debate on the amendment was adjourned till Thursday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

Lord LYNDBURST: I wish to take this opportunity of stating that it is my intention to postpone the motion of which I have given notice in reference to the relations between Austria and the Western Powers.

The Earl of MINTO: Indefinitely? Lord LYNDBURST: No; I will, on a future occasion, name the day on which I will bring it forward.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.

Lord PORTMAN moved the second reading of this bill, which he stated was the measure which, under the auspices of Mr. Socheron, had passed the House of Commons, and urged its importance upon the House, by referring to the fact that there were no less than 20,000 of these societies in the country, each averaging, according to the last quinquennial returns, 143 members, making together nearly 3,000,000 of the population directly interested in the subject. He asked their Lordships to consent to the second reading, and invited suggestions for the amendment of the bill in Committee, in order to make it effective for its purpose.

Lord MONTEAGLE remarked that the clauses which had been introduced into the previous bill for guarding against a crime which had been shown to prevail some few years ago—viz., of insuring children in burial societies, and then murdering them for the sake of the money paid at their death by those societies, were omitted in the present bill. He thought if it was not intended to re-enact those clauses, some reason should be given why they were no longer necessary.

Lord RAVENSWORTH complained of a clause which would have the effect of removing the exemption now enjoyed by members of building societies from the Stamp-duties on mortgage and other deeds in connection with those societies.

Lord CAMPBELL observed that the clause in question, being a money clause, could not be altered by their Lordships without interfering with the privileges of the other House.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Insurance on Lives Abatement of Income-tax Continuance Bill and the Cinque Ports Bill severally passed through Committee.

The Duchy of Lancaster Lands (1855) Bill and the Militia (No. 2) Bill were severally read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

TENANTS' IMPROVEMENT COMPENSATION BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Tenants' Improvements Compensation (Ireland) Bill,

Lord GALWAY, in the absence of Mr. Disraeli, moved that the bill be postponed, in order to make way for proceeding with the Metropolis Local Management Bill.

Sir J. SHELLEY supported the proposition, deeming it useless to proceed with the Compensation Bill, as no progress could be made in it at that sitting.

A conversation ensued, terminating in a division, which defeated the motion of Lord Galway by a majority of 117 to 65.

Mr. PEACOCK then moved as an amendment that the bill be committed that day three months.

Sir G. GREY hoped the House would at once divide, so as to get into Committee as soon as possible. At all events he hoped the friends of the bill would abstain from speaking.

Sir J. WALSH supported the amendment.

After some observations from Mr. I. BUTT, Mr. GEORGE, and other hon. members,

The House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 129 to 46.

The House then went into Committee, and several clauses of the bill were agreed to.

LONDON CORPORATION REFORM.

In reply to a question from Sir J. Shelley, Sir G. GREY said that, owing to the accumulation of important bills, and the protracted debates upon them, he feared he should not be able to bring forward the bill for the Reform of the Corporation of the City of London during the present Session.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE EXPEDITION.

Mr. MACKINNON moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances of the expedition to the Arctic Seas, commanded by Captain McClure of the Royal Navy, with a view to ascertain whether any and what reward may be due for the services rendered on that occasion.

Lord PALMERSTON, in assenting to the motion, spoke very highly of the services of Captain McClure.

The motion was agreed to.

LANCASTER-SHOT MANUFACTORY.

Captain L. VERNON moved for a copy of the report of Major-General Hardinge, Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, on the building erected for the Lancaster-shot manufactory, at Woolwich; and the report on that building forwarded to the Clerk of the Ordnance by Sir Charles Fox, of the firm of Fox and Henderson, the contractors for its erection. The hon. and gallant officer complained that the services of the corps of Engineers had been set aside to make way for an imperfect system of contracts.

Mr. I. BUTT alluded to the wonderfully short time in which the contractors had executed the work at the request of the Board of Ordnance, and moved the addition of the words—"Also of the letters addressed to the Board of Ordnance by Fox, Henderson, and Company, dated respectively the 23rd and 24th day of April and 5th day of May; and of the report to the Board of Ordnance of Mr. John Anderson, Inspector of Machinery, dated the 11th day of May, on the subject of the building for Lancaster shells."

After some observations from Mr. Monsell and Colonel Dunne, the returns were agreed to.

THE STATUTE LAW.

Mr. L. KING moved some resolutions relative to the report of the Statute Law Commission, declaring that it was the opinion of the House that it would greatly conduce to the improvement of the statute law of the country if the preparation of a "declaratory bill, of which the said special and detailed report should form the groundwork," were no longer to be delayed, and that such bill ought to be forthwith prepared, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL remarked upon the magnitude of the task to be accomplished before an accurate digest of the statute law could be prepared. The work, he intimated, was now under investigation by Commissioners, whose labours, however, were too recently commenced to afford any practical result which could be used at present. Under these circumstances he deprecated any interference with the exertions of the commission, from which much good was anticipated.

After some brief remarks from Mr. Napier, Mr. Malins, Mr. Massey, Mr. McMahon, Mr. Hadfield, and Mr. Craufurd, Mr. Locke King replied, and the House divided.—For the resolutions, 43; against, 26; majority, 17.

Mr. HEADLAM moved a resolution designed to result in an Address to the Crown, praying for such alterations in the rules of the military service as might secure the return of the regulation value of commissions purchased by officers in the Army who might die or be killed in active service to the relations or representatives of the deceased, with an accompanying assurance that any expenditure incurred for such a purpose would be made good by the House. The repayment contemplated by his motion was advocated by the hon. member as being an act of mere justice as well as a suggestion of expediency, especially in time of war.

Mr. F. FEEI thought, if the principle were a just one, it ought to be extended to every case—to the cases of officers killed in the Kafir war, as well as the war in the Crimea. The pensions given in cases that required it were more than an equivalent for the value of the commission. He was not prepared to acquiesce in the motion, but he admitted that the hon. member had presented it to the House in a very forcible point of view, and it should certainly receive every consideration.

Colonel DUNNE said, the equity of the proposition was clear, but so many officers had been killed that Government was afraid to ask Parliament for such a large sum of money as it would require to carry it into effect.

Lord A. PAGET supported the motion of Mr. Headlam. He could not see the justice of allowing one officer to sell out and retire from the service, while the one who remained in the service and was killed lost not only his life, but lost also to his family the value of his commission. He did not think the pension an equivalent for the commission. In the case of Colonel Moore, who was drowned on his passage to the Crimea, the pension would have been only £75 a year, although he could have realised £15,000 for his commission.

Lord PALMERSTON said the question was only part of a very difficult subject. Mr. Headlam had fallen into the mistake that the country was debtor to the officer; but this was not so, for the country never received the money which he paid for his commission, and he was at a loss to know from what fund the repayment should be made. It might, perhaps, be made optional for the officer to state beforehand whether the value of his commission should be given to his personal representative in the event of his death, or allow the pension to be given as at present.

After some observations from Mr. M. CHAMBERS, Mr. HEADLAM expressed himself satisfied with the offer of Lord Palmerston, and withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on the Marriage Law Amendment Bill,

Sir F. THESIGER said, after the discussion, which he had listened to with great interest, on the second reading of the bill, he should not have risen on the present occasion, except to move an amendment, to prevent the bill from having any retrospective operation. Nothing could be more mischievous and dangerous than to legalise by this bill marriages which had been contracted by parties with the null knowledge that they were not only illegal, but absolutely null and void. Wilful transgressors of the law were not entitled to the benefit of Parliament. The Legislature had thought it proper to pass a law making such marriages null and void, and it was the duty of every good citizen to obey the law; and all the parties who had since contracted these marriages did so with the full knowledge that they were acting in defiance of the law.

Mr. HEYWOOD did not agree with the hon. and learned member that there was no precedent. There was a direct precedent in the reign of Edward VI., which gave to priests power to marry, and also legalised all the marriages of the priests which had taken place contrary to the law at the time they were celebrated. He was of opinion that these marriages were not against morality, and therefore he could not consent to the proposed amendment.

After a short discussion the Committee divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 83; against it, 130; majority, 47.

The amendment was consequently lost, and clause 1 was agreed to.

Sir F. THESIGER (after being defeated twice by a large majority) said that all his amendments had for their object to prevent the retrospective operation of the bill. He had been defeated on two occasions by decisions of the Committee; and, although he wished to defeat the bill, he wished to do so by fair and legitimate means. As the other amendments of which he had given notice were to the same effect as those he had already proposed, he should not persevere with them (Hear, hear).

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday, July 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE MASSACRE AT HANGO.

The Earl of MALMESBURY rose to call attention to the painful case of the massacre of the boat's crew of the *Cossack*, on the 5th of June, at Hango, in violation of the flag of truce. The noble Earl recapitulated the circumstances of this melancholy affair, which have acquired so great a notoriety, and proceeded to compare with them the Russian version of this affair, which, even if true, he (the Earl of Malmesbury) contended did not at all justify the conduct of the Russian officer. He, therefore, inquired of her Majesty's Government what course they should think it their duty to follow with regard to this matter?

The Earl of CLARENDON could not believe that an outrage so horrible and infamous as that which his noble friend had put quite correctly before the House was done under the sanction or with the approbation of the Russian Government. He had sent instructions to her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen to put himself in communication with the Danish Minister at St. Petersburg, of whose friendly offices he had many proofs, for the purpose of laying the matter before the Russian Government. Her Majesty's Government awaited with extreme anxiety the result of such a communication to the Court of St. Petersburg, and their course of action would be in a great measure regulated by it.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that what her Majesty's Government had done in respect to this matter was, no doubt, very proper; but he apprehended that Admiral Dundas, upon his own discretion, had already made a communication upon the subject to the Russian Government.

The Earl of CLARENDON said that her Majesty's Ministers had of course communicated to the gallant Admiral the nature of the steps which they had taken.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said that, if the Russian Government did not deal with this atrocious outrage in a proper manner, he trusted that her Majesty's Ministers would be prepared to take further steps in the matter—not by way of reprisals of a similar nature, which could only bring dishonour upon us without obtaining satisfaction, but in such a way as would bring the force of public opinion throughout England to bear, in the shape of a general protest, against this outrage on the part of the Russians.

MEASUREMENT OF MERCHANT STEAMERS BILL.

The Earl of HARDWICKE moved the second reading of this bill. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY opposed it on the ground that it would be impossible to carry out the plan proposed; and that the present system had met with the support of every person in the country that was conversant with the subject.

Their Lordships having divided, there appeared—For the second reading, Contents, 21; Non-contents, 28; majority against the second reading, 7.

The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Stamp Duties Repeal on Matriculation and Degrees (Oxford) Bill was read a second time.

The Charitable Trusts Bill passed through Committee.

The Grants of Lands Bill, and the Public Libraries and Museums (Ireland) Bill, were severally read a second time.

The Insurance on Lives Abatement of Income-tax Continuance Bill, and the Cinque Ports Bill, were severally read a third time, and passed.

The Duchy of Lancaster Land's Bill, and the Militia (No. 2) Bill, were severally passed through Committee.

The Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill, and the Spirits of Wine Bill, were severally read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House sat at twelve o'clock, when they went into Committee upon the Metropolis Local Management Bill. The discussion upon the clauses occupied the attention of the Committee up to a quarter before four o'clock, when the House adjourned.

The House resumed business at six o'clock.

THE CRIMEA.

Captain S. KNOX asked whether the Government had received any information lately from the Crimea—as there were rumours abroad that some important intelligence had arrived from the seat of war?

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government had received information that day. It appeared that the telegraphic communication had been for some days stopped, but it was now put to rights. In the communication received that day, Lord Raglan stated that up to the evening of the 17th inst. there had been a great deal of firing upon each side, but nothing of importance had occurred.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, said that the scheme for the adjustment of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund would be shortly laid upon the table; but he thought from the course of public business there could not be any discussion upon it in the present session.

Mr. LINDSAY asked whether the debate upon Administrative Reform would be resumed that evening?

Lord PALMERSTON said that he had put off public business several times to allow the debate to be brought on; but, considering the resolution of the Upper House, not to read any bills a second time after the 24th of July, he did not think that the state of public business would warrant him adjourning any business on the paper in order to allow the debate alluded to to be resumed.

Mr. LINDSAY then gave notice that, upon the motion for the adjournment of the House from Friday to Monday, he would proceed to verify the statement he had made, and to prove that he had not been guilty, as he was charged by Admiral Berkeley, of telling "virulent untruths."

Capt. KNOX asked whether it was true that the Government had refused to engage the *Columbia* except on condition that the owner would bring it round to a certain point for the purpose of her being inspected by the Government surveyor, and that the vessel had since been taken up by the French Government?

Sir C. WOOD said, as that was a part of the statement made by Mr. Lindsay, he declined to give any answer until the honourable member had proved that he was not guilty of telling "virulent untruths."

TENANTS' IMPROVEMENTS COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the above bill.

Almost the whole of the night was occupied by a discussion of the clause No. 4, and several additions to the clause proposed by Mr. Sirjeant Shee were rejected by large majorities.

Several bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

FRAUD IN HIGH CLASSES IN RUSSIA.—On the occasion of one of his last visits to Berlin, the Emperor Nicholas wished to present a painter, who was in the employment of the Imperial family, with a watch. A watch was offered to the artist by his Majesty's Chamberlain, but it corresponded so ill with the lofty reputation of the Imperial donor, that the painter ventured to remark to a friend that it was not a very Imperial gift. The observation was repeated to the Czar, and it was perceived that the officer charged with the execution of his Majesty's intention had received the value of a high-priced watch from the treasurer to his household, sent a worthless watch to the painter, and kept the difference for himself. The Czar frowned when this story came to his knowledge; then, with a look in which sadness and disgust were more visible than anger, he took his own watch from his pocket, and said, "Give this one to the painter, and for the rest—say nothing about it, if you please." The offender was one of the most confidential attendants on his own person.—*Edinburgh Review*.

It is said that certain corn-merchants of Birmingham and Gloucester have lost at Berdiansk 50,000 quarters of wheat, on which they reckoned to turn a pretty penny, having bought the lot at 12s. per quarter, but the amount of which must now be reckoned a total loss, as the wheat has been burnt or taken by the Allies.

RICHARD COBDEN AND CHARLES JAMES FOX.

THE honourable member for the West Riding, while complaining that he has been stigmatised as the enemy of his country for opposing the war with Russia, consoles himself with the reflection that Chatham, Burke, and Fox were equally abused, in former days, for denouncing a war supported by popular clamour. In making this comparison between himself and the great statesmen of the last century, Mr. Cobden ought to have confined the parallel to Mr. Fox, whose factious conduct in opposing Mr. Pitt's anti-Russian policy bore a very striking resemblance to that which the honourable member for the West Riding has lately pursued in support of Russia.

The nominal ground of dispute between Pitt and Fox on that occasion was, whether the Navy Estimates should be increased. The real question was whether we should not interfere by a decided demonstration in favour of Turkey, and in opposition to Russian encroachment. On the 20th of March a Message from the King informed the House of Commons that the efforts which he had made to effect a pacification between Russia and the Porte having failed, and the consequences which might result from the future progress of the war being highly important to this country and to Europe in general, it was deemed requisite, in order to add weight to our representations, to make some addition to the naval force. In moving the answer to the Royal Message, Mr. Pitt stated the serious dangers which threatened the balance of power in Europe from the encroachments of Russia, and urged the necessity of throwing our weight into the opposite scale. "By uncommon strides of power, and of achievements, the Russian empire was not only spreading its vast boundaries throughout half of Europe, but was actually endeavouring to extirpate a whole nation, and extend its conquests over the richest and most fertile country of Asia . . . Unlimited sway appeared to be the only object of its all-conquering force and all-subduing machinations." At that period the Empress Catherine, flushed with victory, and relying upon English connivance, made no secret of her determination to take possession of the Ottoman Empire as soon as her plans were matured. She had baptised her grandson, the present Grand Duke, by the name of Constantine, and openly declared that she would yet crown him in Constantinople. The point on which the negotiations turned between Russia and the Porte was the retention of the fortress of Oczakow. Great stress was laid by Mr. Pitt upon the importance of that place, as commanding the road into the Turkish provinces. Fox, on the other hand, in much the same tone as Mr. Cobden assumed last week, ridiculed the notion of going to war for so paltry a matter. According to him, the sole point in dispute was whether Russia should retain possession of a barren tract of country and a useless fortress, or give them back to Turkey at the solicitation of England.

The Peace party in Parliament mustered much more strongly in those days than it does now. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Carlisle and the Marquis of Lansdowne opposed the Address, on the ground that "Russia was the natural ally of this country;" that no sufficient explanation had been given by Government, and that Russia was "totally unconquerable and independent." "Her armies of Cossacks and Tartars," said the Marquis of Lansdowne, "could not be exhausted; her territories could not be ruined; her cities could not be attacked. She had no occasion for allies; and when she united herself with them, it might be rather considered as a grant of protection than as a stipulation for mutual succour upon terms of equality." The enormous expense of a war with Russia was another reason for refusing to comply with the proposal to increase our naval forces. "Where was the money to carry on such a war to be procured? The lately-imposed taxes proved that the money was not to be had. The poor and laborious order of the people were starving alive."

In the House of Commons the question was debated over and over again. After being defeated on the amendment to the Address, the Whigs fought the battle of the Empress in a new form. On the 12th of April Mr. Grey, father of the present Earl Grey, moved a series of resolutions in favour of peace, on the grounds that "this House has hitherto considered the interests of Great Britain as not likely to be affected by the progress of the Russian arms on the borders of the Black Sea;"—"that the expense of an armament must be burdensome to the country;"—"that this country is not bound by treaty to interfere in the matter;" and for various other reasons of a less important character. He contended that "the only three causes for going to war were—to redeem a right, to provide against danger, and to repel an attack." "These were the only just causes of war, on the established principles of the law of nations," and none of these causes could be urged in defence of the course proposed by Government. They were told that the balance of power was in danger; and he admitted that that was a serious consideration. "But, before he consented to plunge this country into all the horrors of war, he must be convinced that the danger was suited to the case. It must be shown to him that the possession of the town of Oczakow was such as would materially affect the interest of this country, and would endanger the balance of power in Europe." The resolutions, though warmly supported by Sheridan, Whitbread, and the Whigs generally, were rejected by a large majority. The division list showed only 173 votes in favour of and 253 against them.

But the Peace party of 1791, although not strong enough to turn out Ministers, succeeded in doing the work of the Empress of Russia quite as effectually by their ill-advised speeches in favour of that Power. In the face of such an opposition as Mr. Fox and his followers had manifested, Mr. Pitt found himself unable to make any impression upon the Court of St. Petersburg, and, therefore, the Porte had to give way, as on many other occasions. Confident in the hold which he had upon the people of England at that period, Mr. Fox even adopted the unwarrantable course of sending a representative to St. Petersburg, with secret instructions to encourage the Empress in resisting the remonstrances of England. This was going rather farther than the Peace party of the present day would venture; but no one will be astonished at such a step on the part of Mr. Fox, after reading his speech in favour of Russian aggrandisement, on the 29th of March, 1791. On that occasion, after showing that England had never felt any jealousy on account of Russia, he made the following remarkable statement, which has a very special interest at the present moment:—

After the independence of the Crimea had been established by the peace of Kainardji, the Empress informed the Porte and other Powers, that she found it impossible to secure her old dominions, if she was not complete mistress of Cuban Tartary and the Crimea; and by a kind of Royal syllogism, she said, "and therefore I must have them." This syllogism, which was made soon after the Peace of 1783, greatly alarmed the Court of Versailles, and Count de Vergennes immediately applied to the King of Great Britain, proposing that he should join in remonstrances against the acquisition of these provinces by Russia. "I" (said Mr. Fox) "was one of his Majesty's Ministers at that time, and the answer which I advised was that his Majesty would not make any remonstrances on the subject, or throw any difficulty in the way of the Empress. Upon this the Court of Versailles desisted, not thinking it prudent to attack Russia single-handed; the consequence was that the Porte ceded by a solemn treaty the sovereignty of the Crimea to Russia, who for some time was suffered to enjoy it undisturbed." It might be said that the former conduct of Ministers towards Russia was wrong; and that the present Ministers acted on another system. But was Russia obliged to know this? Was it her business to inquire what were the opinions of this Lord of the Treasury, and that Secretary of State!—or to look to the general policy and conduct of the country? In all these transactions it did not appear that England apprehended anything from Russia; on the contrary, she countenanced her in her plans for raising her aggrandisement upon the ruin of the Turkish empire."—*Hansard's Parliamentary History*, Vol. 29, pp. 63, 64.

What a change in public opinion since that period! The leader of the great Whig party, in 1791, backed by the ignorant and self-interested clamour of the manufacturers of Lancashire and the West Riding, openly declared that "England countenanced Russia in her plans for raising her aggrandisement upon the ruin of the Turkish empire." Where is the statesman of any party who would dare to utter such an opinion now? Twenty years ago Mr. Cobden, in his pamphlet on Russia, expressed his conviction that the cause of freedom, of progress, and civilisation would be promoted by making Russia master of Constantinople; but even he would shrink from the open avowal of such a doctrine at the present day.

PETER DICK.—A DIALOGUE.

(A new version of an old song to be sung in all Government offices between the hours of ten and four o'clock daily.)

DEDICATED TO W. S. LINDSAY, ESQUIRE.

PETER DICK, Peter Dick! how seedy and how sad you look—
We fellows in the Treasury have nothing sure to fear;
Your hair, I declare, makes you wild as a Bash-bozouk;
Your collar, too, is wrinkled, and, my gracious! what—a tear?

Cecil Fox, Cecil Fox! you've a father and you're fortunate,
The howl of the Reforming pack falls harmlessly on you;
Your Pater,* Mr. Hayter, yields not to the importunate—
Who has no friend in Parliament—I've none, what shall I do?

Peter Dick, Peter Dick! you are better off than most of us—
You write, you spill, and reckon well—how few of us that can?
If at Pool you're a fool, and precious green at Pitch-and-toss,
You're safe in your arithmetic—a hero with your pen!

Cecil Fox, Cecil Fox! I know my own deficiency;
How seldom men are equal to the work they undertake;
How few of our crew would show a high proficiency,
Were knowledge indispensable—examiners awake.

Peter Dick, Peter Dick! your words are dread and ominous:
By Jove! I do believe you're a Reformer in disguise.
What! work like a Turk, have Trevelyan to examine us?
You know that all the gentle born would office then despise.

Cecil Fox, Cecil Fox! our duty's clear and definite;
We cannot chek the flood of light with hands before our eyes;
Merit is the spirit of the cry, and I have faith in it,
'Tis "down with incapacity—ability arise!"

F. B.

* Political father.

PERSECUTION OF RUSSIAN DISSENTERS.—There is a large sect in Russia, called the Russians "of the old faith" (*staro-virtze*), who are to be found chiefly in Courland and Liefland. The late Emperor had at different times ordered very severe measures to be taken against this sect, which he considered prejudicial to the State; they must either become Rasso-Greeks, or they must be rendered incapable of filling any public offices, or of carrying on any trade or calling, or possessing landed property; they were not to be competent to the enjoyment of anything higher than the rights of peasants. The intentions of the late Emperor in this respect were, however, never fully carried out. The present one seems desirous of attaining a "bad pre-eminence" over his "never-to-be-forgotten" parent, and is striving to work out these measures to their fullest extent. The ukases on the subject have been brought to the recollection of various Dissenters of this denomination in Riga; in consequence the shops and the counting-houses of a number of them have been closed, and the *staro-virtze* are in despair. Some have been admitted to the full enjoyment of their civil and civic rights by being baptised into the Orthodox Church; but the heads of two considerable houses of business, rather than renounce their "old faith," have given up their business and reduced their standard of living to that of peasants; they have, however, had their children baptised into the State Church.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—THE FIRST GUN FIRED FROM CRONSTADT.—RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Our Artist writes, June 11, on board H.M. gun-boat *Starling*, Baltic Fleet, off Tolboukin:—

"I arrived here in the *Royal Adelaide*, on Friday morning, and asked the Captain for the loan of two or three of his people to go in search of a ship. The fleet are spread out in a straight line across the narrow part of the gulf, with Cronstadt in sight. The line reaches about three miles: pulling across it, I hailed a gun-boat under the *Duke of Wellington*. This proved to be the *Starling*, Lieut. Shute Piers, to whom I had an introduction; and he gave me a hearty welcome. Next morning, as I was sketching the *Duke of Wellington*, the Captain of that ship came on board the *Starling*, and I was introduced to him by Captain Piers. He left, and shortly afterwards returned to offer me a passage in the *Merlin*, to accompany the French Admiral, his officers, and the chief English officers of our fleet, who were going in as near as they could to Cronstadt, to survey the town, shipping, and forts. We weighed at one p.m., accompanied by the *Firefly* and the *Dragon* (English), with a French frigate. We took the lead for about a mile, or more; as we got near, the weather turned somewhat hazy, but I distinctly saw every building by aid of the glasses which the officers lent me. Cronstadt is a most formidable place, with lots of men-of-war. We counted thirteen gun-boats, nearly twice the size of ours; their length appeared about 200 feet—breadth, 30, or more. They are very low, shallow-looking vessels, and appear to have four large guns each. After laying-to for some time, and taking a good view of the place, we proceeded towards the Lighthouse; about three o'clock, when the ship was going at the rate of about five knots an hour, we received a tremendous shock, which made the guns and the shot dance out of the lockers, and the mast shake like a coachman's whip. The engines were immediately stopped, but the ship still kept her way through the water, which convinced every one that it was the explosion of an infernal machine under her bottom. The watch below, alarmed by the shock, came rushing to the fore-ladder—some without caps, and others without frocks, all in the greatest excitement. A broadside would not have effected half so much; but this was mystery, a hidden something, which no one knew the extent of. Orders were now given to reverse the engines,

when something like a pile was seen from the port paddle-box, about six or seven feet from the top of the water. The leadman dropped his lead upon it, and said that it felt like wood, with an iron spike at the top-end. At this instant we received another shock much heavier than the first: the shot were tossed out of the rack, and rolled about the deck, the guns danced, and the mast tottered with a column of water thrown up above the bow. At this moment the *Firefly* was coming up astern, and in order to prevent her getting into danger, all hands abast set to work—waving and shouting, to prevent her coming up. By this time the open pennant was shown, and the *Firefly* put her helm to port, and thus stopped coming near us, but it was not long before she herself got a taste. We all felt the effects of the shock on board our vessel, it lifted so much. There was a general smash in the engineers' mess-room, the effects of which will be best understood by the accompanying Sketch.

We still, however, showed the Russians that a little would not intimidate us; for we coolly went round the point, and thus got a sight of all the forts. There have been several new forts built, with lines of mud-forts, like those at Sebastopol. The place is, unquestionably, very strong: the Risbank fort has in it 400 guns. Having seen all, we steered towards the fleet. I forgot to say, that while surveying the north side, a gun-boat fired one of her heavy guns at us—but it fell short. The officers told me I was a lucky fellow, and that I had seen more that day than Napier saw all last summer. This was the first gun fired at the British flag from Cronstadt. Our vessel's side was a good deal bulged in, and had eight sheets of copper displaced. After the explosion, the French Admiral came to me, and said in English: "I am very glad that we now know what the power of an infernal machine is."

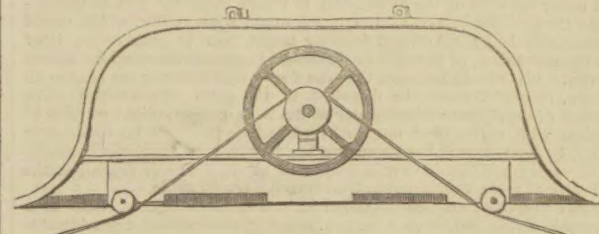
(We have received from our Artist, in addition to the scene engraved upon the next page, three other Sketches, which we shall engrave next week.)

THE DUNMOW FLITCHES.—On the 18th July, the day appointed for the presentation of Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth's prizes, all the tradesmen in the town have agreed to close their shops, and give their assistants a holiday to see the procession. Le Chevalier de Chatelain, and his wife, are accepted as partakers of the time-honoured custom of Dunmow, conjointly with James Barlow and Hannah his wife, a worthy English couple.

SUBMARINE NAVIGATION.

THE vessel proposed for this object ought, for the facility of moving under water, to approach to the shape of certain fish. For the purpose of calculation it may be considered as a hollow copper prism, about twelve feet long, five feet high, and three feet wide, having two triangular prismatic ends, and entirely open at the bottom.

The lower part of each of the triangular ends is filled by a copper case half an inch thick and one foot nine inches deep. Its use is to contain water for ballast, or air, if necessary, and it forms a seat for the men; it will weigh 1200 pounds. Close to the side of the vessel, and extending longitudinally between these, are two other copper cases, not quite one inch thick, one on each side; they will contain together about 616 cubic feet, and will weigh about 2300 pounds. A pump must be fixed in some part of the vessel, and must be capable of being connected by means of stop-cocks with any of the four cases just mentioned. At each end on the outer side must be two plates for rudders—one to act in a horizontal, the other in a vertical plane; these must admit of being fixed at any given angle by the persons on the inside.



SECTION OF SUBMARINE APPARATUS FOR THE EXPLOSION OF VESSELS.

Thick flat glasses must be fixed on the top, and at some parts in the sides of the diving-boat, in order to admit light, and to allow those within to see objects around them. Several hollow copper spheres must be provided, eighteen inches in external, and fifteen inches in internal diameter; each of these will contain about one cubic foot, and will weigh about 400 lbs. The boat made of copper, one-fifth of an inch thick, will, together with the apparatus, weigh about 2400 lbs., and will displace a quantity of seawater equal to nearly 8650 lbs. If four men navigate it, we shall have for the weight of the whole equipment—

	lbs.
Boat and apparatus	2400
Air-cases	1200
Oxygen-cases	2300
Three spheres	1200
Four men	600
Triangular air-cases filled with water	1000
	8700

In this state, as the boat is fifty pounds heavier than an equal bulk of water, it will, of course, sink; but as any part of the 1000 pound weight of water may be pumped out, the whole apparatus may be reduced to such a specific gravity as just to sink. Some mechanism must be adapted to the vessel, by which the men within may be able to propel her through the water. Probably the most advantageous system would be to have a long metal bar passing out of the boat through a stuffing-box, to the outer end of which two planes may be attached by joints, in such a manner as to extend themselves completely when pushed from the boat by the men within, and nearly to close themselves when drawn in the contrary direction or towards the boat. Thus, in the first case, they would present a wide surface when making the stroke, and a very small one on the returning stroke; another advantage would be, that the act of propelling this vessel would be very similar to that of rowing. When the boat is reduced to such a specific gravity as just to sink, the two rudders, the axes of which are parallel to the horizon, must be fixed at such an angle, that that part of the propelling force which is thus converted into a vertical one, may just counteract the gravitation of the machine. The most important point in the employment of such a vessel, is the securing a supply of air, to enable the men to remain under water a sufficient time. The quantity of oxygen usually consumed by an individual is, according to the experiments of Messrs. Allen and Pepys, 26.55 cubic inches per minute, which agrees very nearly with the quantity assigned by Sir H. Davy; an allowance of 30 cubic inches per minute will, therefore, be ample. Every cubicfoot of oxygen which can be carried in the vessel will supply one man during $\frac{1728}{30} = 57.6$ minutes, or about one hour. The two air-vessels at the sides, as also the three spheres, may be filled with oxygen, condensed into thirty atmospheres. Oxygen is easily prepared from the black oxide of manganese; and the condensation of gases to the density mentioned, is practised every day by one of the London Gas Companies. The quantity of oxygen would stand thus:—

	Cubic Feet.
Two air-cases	616
Three spheres	300
	916
Atmospheres	30
Number of hours' supply for one person...	274.80

Supposing four persons in the vessel, they would take down with them sufficient oxygen to last them about sixty-eight hours, or more than two days and a half.

In order to get rid of the carbonic acid which would be produced, it would be necessary to employ a cream of lime just slaked, or a strong solution of ammonia; either of which would absorb it almost as quickly as it would be produced.

Another method of procuring a fresh supply of air might in some cases be had recourse to, particularly when the vessel is near the surface; a



THE ENGINEERS' MESS-ROOM, H.M.S. "MERLIN," AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF TWO INFERNAL MACHINES UNDER THE SHIP.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

leathern hose, connected at one end with the pump, and having a light substance to enable the other end to float on the water, might be pushed out under the edge of the vessel, and it would instantly rise to the surface; the first few strokes of the pump would draw water, which would immediately be got rid of, and fresh air might now be pumped in, either for immediate use, or it might be condensed in one of the cases for future service. If it should be feared that the float would discover the boat to an enemy, it might easily be disguised in the form of a sea-bird. The method of supplying a vessel under water with oxygen, might perhaps be applied with economy at our dockyards, where the force for condensing might be derived from the steam-engine: it would be particularly useful if the diving-bell should ever be employed at much greater depths, as the difficulty of using the air-pump then becomes considerable.

The diving-boat may be employed for two different objects, either as a moveable diving-bell, or as a mode of crossing undiscovered a considerable distance of water.

Sir.—The above plan of Submarine Navigation was published in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" (Art. Diving-Bell), about the year 1826. The great principles on which it is founded are:—

1st. That the vessel should be open, so as to have nearly an equal pressure within and without as well as to enable the divers to travel out of it, and to have easy access to any contiguous objects.

2nd. That it should be supplied with condensed air, or condensed oxygen,

by portable reservoirs, and also with the means of pumping down air through a tube floating on the surface of the water.

3rd. That the carbonic acid resulting from the breath of the crew should be absorbed by chemical means.

4th. That the crew should be enabled to move their vessel in any required direction.

5th. That it should have a self-acting apparatus to maintain it at any given depth.

The vessel may be moved about either by the means above described, or by a screw, or by pumping water out at one end: in this latter case it might be readily turned round on its axis by the opening or closing four apertures placed respectively at the two sides of each end.

If the object be to enter an enemy's harbour, a boat might be sent close in during a dark night, and, dropping an anchor, thus lay down a mooring connected with the ship or with some distant buoy, upon which the submarine boat might at any time haul itself up to the entrance of the harbour.

The present state of our knowledge has added little to these means, except, perhaps, that the path of the submarine vessel and the work its crew have in hand might be illuminated by electric light; and communications might be kept up with a vessel in the offing by electric telegraph, contained, if necessary, in the mooring-rope itself.

The Russian Government can scarcely be unacquainted with this plan, for no country so speedily avails itself of any discovery of science which can contribute to its advancement.

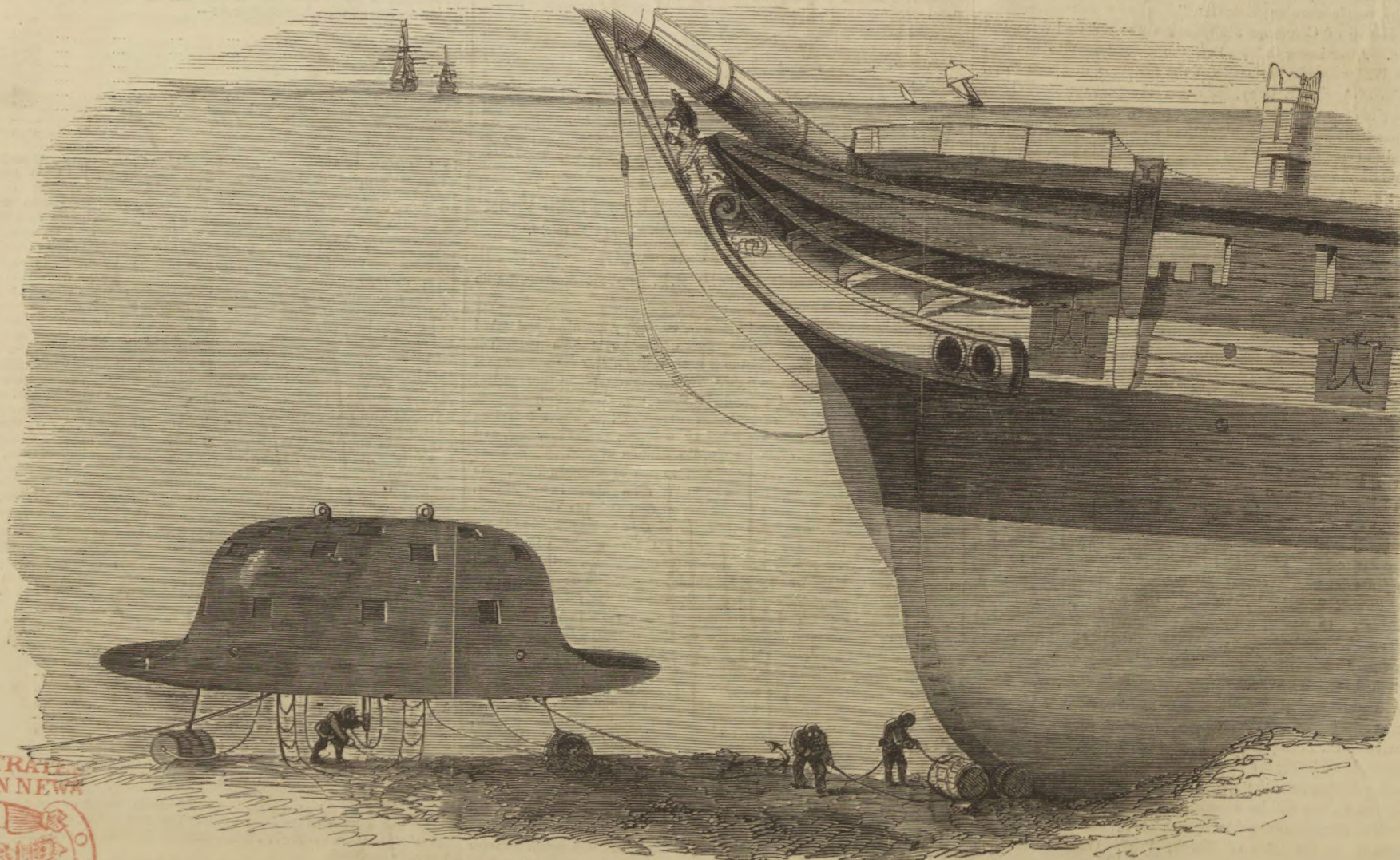
The French Government in 1847 made experiments on Submarine Navigation both in Paris and at Cherbourg. These experiments were conducted by Dr. Payerne, upon plans of his own, which seem to have embodied several of the principles just stated. Many persons descended in a vessel of this kind, and remained under water during several hours. The vessel was employed in examining the bottom of the Harbour of Cherbourg, and in removing obstructions. An account of it was published in the French newspaper *La Presse*, about 1847. The only difficulty seems to have arisen from the slowness of the motion communicated to it by means of its screw propeller.

The same gentleman, Dr. Payerne, was afterwards, and perhaps still is, employed with the same means in the harbour of New York.

These facts must have been unknown to the English Government in the autumn of last year; for it was stated that diving-bells, divers, and apparatus, were sent out to enable the fleet to blow up the obstructions at the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol, as soon as the army should succeed in taking that fortress.

Yet, if these long-known means had been used for a season or two in destroying the remains of the *Royal George*, our divers would have gained experience, and have been enabled to enter with safety any harbour, at any hour, and have destroyed the obstructions at the entrance of Sebastopol, and possibly also removed some of the batteries which protected them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Dorset-street, Manchester-square, May 8, 1855. CHARLES BABAGE.



SUBMARINE APPARATUS FOR THE EXPLOSION OF VESSELS, PROPOSED BY MR. BABAGE.



H.M.S. "GEYSER."

SLOOP "FREDEN."

BRIG "MECKLENBURG."
SLOOP "ANNA CHRISTINA."

SCHOONER "ARION."

BRIG "BENEDICT."

SCHOONER "DANIA."
SCHOONER "OTTO AND OLAF."SCHOONER "EMILIA."
BRIG "JOHANNA."

SCHOONER "BALANCE."

THE GEYSER" TOWING TEN PRIZES OUT OF FARO SOUND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

H.M.S. "GEYSER," AND RUSSIAN PRIZES.

THE large illustration on the preceding page represents one of the early results of the present campaign in the Baltic—the *Geyser*, a paddlewheel steam-sloop, Commander R. Drew, taking ten Russian prizes in tow out of Faro Sound. The scene was very striking; and our Correspondent, Mr. G. L. Bridges, of the *Geyser*, has represented the vessels turning to go out of the harbour. The taking in tow of ten vessels of 200 tons and upwards is a rare occurrence.

The *Geyser* reached Woolwich on the 1st inst. She left Elsinore on the 23rd ult., with eight prizes in charge, towing six of them. She passed the Scaw on the 27th; on the 28th, during a heavy gale, five of them parted their tow-ropes, the other was cast off, about half sea over, it blowing at the time a heavy gale from east-south-east. The *Geyser* brought home the crews of the late brigs *Commodore*, of Montrose, and the *Ophelia Mary*, of South Shields, except the masters, who remained by the wrecks. The *Commodore* was wrecked on the Lessee Island, and the *Ophelia Mary* on the coast of Sweden: both crews, sixteen in number, have been landed at Sheerness.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF CARYSFORT.



GENERAL JOHN PROBY, second Earl of Carysfort in the Peerage of Ireland, and first Baron Carysfort in that of the United Kingdom, was the second son of John Joshua, the first Earl, by his wife Elizabeth, only daughter of the Right Hon. Sir William Osborne, Bart., of Newtown, county Tipperary; he was born in 1780, and at the early age of fifteen he entered the British Army, having previously spent a portion of his juvenile course at the Military School of Angers, in France, where the Duke of Wellington had also studied. The military career of John Proby, Earl of Carysfort, was one of long toil and brilliant repute. He first came into notice when serving with the army of the Archduke Charles; and he was a busy sharer in the various sieges, skirmishes, and encounters of that period in Italy and Germany. He was soon after in Ireland acting under Lord Cornwallis during the rebellion of 1798; where he displayed both humanity and consideration towards the wretched insurgents, so much so indeed, that many listened to his counsels, returned to their allegiance, and went to be good soldiers of the Crown abroad. Proby was with the Russian army at Zurich, and he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby in his celebrated Egyptian campaign. He shared in the labours of Sir John Moore, and in the glory of Corunna. He was also in the unfortunate campaign of Walcheren, and he led his old and favourite corps, the Grenadier or 1st Foot Guards, at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. In 1811 he went to Spain, and was present in many actions under Hill and Wellington. He was second in command at Tarifa, and rendered essential aid to Wellington at the siege of Burgos. He received a medal for his services in Egypt, and he also held an old war medal. He became a General in 1846.

The Earl of Carysfort, who (his elder brother, Captain Lord Proby, R.N., having died in 1804) succeeded his father, as second Earl, in 1828, died on the 11th inst. at his residence near Bristol. His Lordship was never married, and the family honours are therefore inherited by his only surviving brother, Rear-Admiral Granville Leveson Proby, now third Earl of Carysfort, who married Isabella, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Howard; by whom, who died in 1836, he has three sons and four daughters; of whom the second, Elizabeth-Emma, was married in 1844 to Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P.

SIR CHARLES BLOIS, BART.



and has three sons and two daughters.

GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON, ESQ.



THIS unfortunate gentleman, whose premature death was occasioned on the 17th inst., by a fall from his horse in Hyde-park the previous afternoon, was the nephew and heir-apparent of the present Lord Scarsdale, being the elder son of his Lordship's half-brother, the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, by his wife, Sophia, second daughter of R. Holden, Esq., of Nuttall Temple, Notts. He was born the 5th October, 1826. His brother, Alfred Nathaniel Holden, born the 12th July, 1831, becomes, by this untimely demise, the heir-apparent of the Barony of Scarsdale; and, indeed, with the exception of the present Peer, the only male descendant of the first Baron now existing.

SIR G. H. ROSE.



THE Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G.C.H., of Sandhills, Hants, Lord of the Manor of Christchurch, was the eldest son of the Right Hon. George Rose, Clerk of the Parliaments, and grandson of the Rev. David Rose, of Saltham, a presumed descendant of the old Nairnshire family of Rose. Sir George Henry Rose commenced a long public career, by being elected M.P. for Southampton in 1796. He was shortly after appointed Secretary of Legation to the Court of Berlin. He was made one of the Paymasters-General of the Army in 1805, and was sent on a special mission to America in 1807. In 1814 he went as Envoy Extraordinary to Munich, and subsequently to Berlin. He was returned to Parliament in 1818, by the borough of Christchurch; and eventually succeeded his father as Clerk of the Parliaments: he retired in 1844. Sir George was made a Privy Councillor in 1818, and was knighted in 1819. He was known in literature as editing "A Selection from the Papers of the Earls of Marchmont, illustrative of Events from 1685 to 1750." Sir George married, in 1796, Miss Duncombe, but has had no issue. He died at his seat, Sandhills, near Christchurch, Hants, on the 17th inst.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SQUIRES, an old and gallant officer, for many years connected with the 13th Foot (Prince Albert's Own), died on the 10th inst., at the age of 74. He saw much hard service in the Peninsula and in the Burmah campaign. He subsequently commanded the 13th Foot during the Afghanistan war. He acted under Sir Robert Sale, and next under Lord Keane; and he received a medal for Ghuznee.

WILLS, PERSONALTY, AND BEQUESTS.—The Rev. C. Milman Mount, M.A., Prebendary of Wells, £30,000 personality.—John Alliston, Esq., of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, £50,000.—William Pollard, Esq., Cornwall, £20,000.—The Rev. John Goode Foyster, M.A., Rector of St. Clements, Hastings, £14,000; and has bequeathed £300 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £200, Propagation of Christian Knowledge; £200, Clergy Aid Society; £200, Society for Enlarging, Building, and Repairing Churches and Chapels; £200, Church Missionary Society; and has left legacies to the Hastings Infant School, St. Clements; the Hastings Literary and Scientific Society, St. Leonard's Loan Fund, and £100 to the Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Archdeaconry of Lewes.

LOUIS NAPOLEON VICE NICHOLAS.—Sir Charles G. Young, Garter Principal King at Arms, with his assistants, was engaged at the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor, on Monday, in rearranging the insignia of the Knights of the Garter—consisting of the helmet, surcoat, sword, and banner—which are suspended over their respective stalls; this arrangement being rendered necessary by the late election of Knights of this most noble Order. The insignia of the late Emperor of Russia, and also those of the late King of Saxony, have been removed, and the insignia of the Emperor of the French is placed opposite to that of the King of Prussia, and next to that of the King of Wurtemberg.

SEBASTOPOL COMMITTEE REPORT.

THE Report of the Committee to Inquire into the Condition of the Army before Sebastopol, which was brought up by Mr. Roebuck on Monday evening, and read to the House by Sir D. Le Marchant, commences with a confession that the complicated nature of the inquiry, the variety of subjects, the number of witnesses examined, and "the frequent inconsistency and contrariety of evidence," render it difficult to present a definite and just exposition of the matters submitted to them. To add to these difficulties, the Committee has not been able to obtain the evidence of certain persons who might have furnished important information; and from the same cause some persons are left under imputation, in regard to which the Committee regret that they can pronounce no conclusive opinion. The fulness of the investigation has, moreover, been restricted by considerations of State policy, so that in the outset of their report the Committee admit that they have been compelled to end an inquiry which they have been unable satisfactorily to complete.

The opinions formed by the Committee relate to "the condition of our army before Sebastopol," and "the conduct of the departments, both at home and abroad, whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army." On the first of these two heads the following brief statement is given:—

THE CONDITION OF OUR ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

An army encamped in a hostile country, at a distance of 3000 miles from England, and engaged during a severe winter in besieging a fortress which, from want of numbers, it could not invest, was necessarily placed in a situation where unremitting fatigue and hardship had to be endured. Your Committee are, however, of opinion that this amount of unavoidable suffering has been aggravated by causes hereafter enumerated, and which are mainly to be attributed to dilatory and insufficient arrangements for the supply of this army with necessities indispensable to its healthy and effective condition. In arriving at this opinion, they have made allowance for the unexpected severity of the storm on the 18th of November, and they have not been unmindful of the difficulties which a long period of peace must inevitably produce at the commencement of a campaign.

In order to obtain an adequate notion of the painful condition of the army, the evidence must be perused; and your Committee will only refer to such details as may be requisite to sustain their opinions.

From the 16th of September, when the army landed in the Crimea, until the end of October, or, as witnesses state, until about the middle of November, the troops suffered from overwork and from dysentery; but were not, upon the whole, ill-provided with food; even at this period there was a want of clothing for the men in health, and a painful deficiency of all appliances for the proper treatment of the sick and wounded. As the season advanced the causes of sickness increased, and the army, with its number of effective men daily diminishing, became more and more disproportioned to the amount of duty which it had to perform.

From the middle of November this army was, during a period of many weeks, reduced to a condition which it is melancholy to contemplate, but which was endured both by officers and men with a fortitude and heroism unsurpassed in the annals of war. They were exposed under single canvas to all the sufferings and inconveniences of cold, rain, mud, and snow, on high ground and in the depth of winter. They suffered from overwork, exposure, want of clothing, insufficient supplies for the healthy, and imperfect accommodation for the sick.

The fatigue necessarily resulted from the inadequacy of the force for the task assigned to it. The British army was a portion of an allied force. The whole scheme of the siege, the extent of front to be defended, the positions to be maintained, and the works to be undertaken, depended on military considerations, and were decided upon in conjunction with our allies. Your Committee regard these matters as beyond the limits of their inquiry.

The second department of inquiry resolves itself into various branches. First of all, the report treats of

THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT AT HOME.

The responsibility of the expedition to the Crimea rests upon the Home Government. On the 10th of April, 1854, Lord Raglan was directed to obtain information as to the strength of Sebastopol, and the number of Russian soldiers in the Crimea. On the 29th of June Lord Raglan was directed to concert measures for the siege of Sebastopol; and in the same despatch the Duke of Newcastle says, "There is no prospect of a safe and honourable peace until the fortress is reduced and the fleet taken or destroyed." It does not appear, however, that Government had any very definite information as to the state of affairs in the Crimea at the time they ordered the expedition. As regards the Russian forces, for example, one account estimated them at 30,000, another at 120,000 men. Lord Raglan does not appear to have been favourable to the expedition. In a despatch of the 19th of July he states that "the descent on the Crimea is decided upon more in deference to the views of the British Government than to any information in possession of the naval and military authorities, either as to the extent of the enemy's forces, or to their state of preparation. The Cabinet, however, was confident of success; the general impression being, according to Lord Aberdeen, that "Sebastopol would fall almost immediately by a coup-de-main." The result of this confident opinion was the neglect of all due provision against a reverse. The order to attack Sebastopol was sent to Lord Raglan on the 29th of June; the formation of a reserve at Malta was not determined upon until early in November.

The Committee express their regret that the formation of a large reserve at home, and also in the proximity of the seat of war, was not considered at a much earlier period, and that the Government, well knowing the limited number of the British Army, the nature of the climate in the East, as well as the Power we were about to encounter, did not at the commencement of the war take means to augment the ranks of the Army beyond the ordinary recruiting, and also that earlier steps were not taken to render the Militia available both for the purpose of obtaining supplies of men, and also, in case of necessity, for the relief of regiments of the Line stationed in garrisons in the Mediterranean—measures which they found themselves compelled to adopt at a later period.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

The very difficult position of the Duke of Newcastle, on accepting the Secretaryship for War, is described in strong terms:—"He had no documents prescribing his new duties, no precedents for his guidance, and his under-secretaries were new to the work." Then again, as regards his colleagues:—"His interference was sought for in matters of detail, wherein his time should not have been occupied, and he was left unacquainted with transactions of which he should have received official cognisance. Feeling his large responsibilities, he took upon himself to remedy innumerable deficiencies which were brought to his notice, and, in the meantime, matters of paramount importance were postponed." The passing passage in reference to the ignorance of the Government of the state of affairs in the East is the best reply to these Ministerial statements which were made last winter regarding the injury done by faithful reports from the seat of war:—

The evidence, moreover, shows that the Duke was long left in ignorance, or was misinformed, respecting the progress of affairs in the East. He was not, until a late period, made acquainted with the state of the hospitals at Scutari, and the horrible mode in which the sick and wounded were conveyed from Balaklava to the Bosphorus. Lord Aberdeen has significantly observed, that the Government were left in ignorance longer than they ought to have been of the real state of matters in the East. The Ministers, he says, were informed of the condition of the army from public papers and private sources long before they heard it officially, and not hearing it officially, they discredited the rumours around them. Thus, while the whole country was dismayed by reports, and was eagerly looking for some gleam of official intelligence, the Cabinet, according to the statement of Ministers, was in darkness.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

This branch of the public service has been very grossly mismanaged. During the summer and autumn of 1854, at the very time when the pressure of business was heavier, and the expenditure of this department was larger than in any previous year, two officers were wanting

—the Master-General and the Surveyor-General—whose functions the most economical administration had been unable to dispense with in times of peace. The Committee charge Lord Aberdeen with having neglected his duty in regard to this department; at least they say that "Lord Aberdeen would have acted more beneficially for the public service if he had appointed another Master-General when Lord Raglan could no longer discharge the duties of the office, and they are of opinion that a vague intention of remodelling the Ordnance office affords no justification for the course pursued. If this office were deemed to be imperfect, and ill adapted for its functions, there was the more need during its continued existence of an able man to superintend its proceedings. The Ordnance-office strikingly exemplifies the disordered state into which a department may fall when there is no able hand to guide it."

TRANSPORT AND COMMISSARIAT.

As regards the management of the Transport department at home the Report speaks favourably. Within a year somewhere about 150,000 men, and above 7000 horses were conveyed, principally by steam, a large portion of them to a point 3000 miles distant from this country; besides which, vessels had to be provided for stores to an enormous amount, for the purposes of war, for the sustenance of both army and navy, and for the effective maintenance of a steam fleet. Sudden requisitions for huts and other urgent necessities had also to be met. The forwarding of stores, however, which falls under this head was not so well ordered. The unnecessary sufferings of the soldiers directly referable to the neglect of proper arrangements, are described as forming "one of the most painful portions of the evidence."

The Transport service in the Black Sea and in the Bosphorus was characterised by great confusion and inefficiency, owing to a want of a proper understanding as to who was responsible for the management of that department. Want of system being the rule, and no person being responsible for anything, the greatest disorder prevailed at Balaklava; but the Report does not decide as to whose shoulders the blame ought to fall upon.

The land transport appears to have been a system of blundering from the first; and, even after its deficiencies had become apparent to every one, no adequate measures were adopted for its improvement. In connection with this important branch of the service the state of the road from Balaklava to the Camp was considered.

So much of the suffering of the troops having been ascribed to the almost impassable condition of the seven miles of road, the Committee endeavoured to ascertain who was responsible for its maintenance, and what insuperable obstacles impeded its repair. After stating that the duty of making and maintaining roads for the army falls upon the department of the Quartermaster-General, but that he was about the beginning of winter disabled by severe illness, the Report says:—

As far as the information obtained enables your Committee to form an opinion, it appears to them that in this matter there was a want of due foresight and decision. Early in November, when the probable necessity of wintering in the Crimea was contemplated, energetic means should have been taken to provide and maintain an effective communication between the Camp and Balaklava. The road had then already been injured by the traffic, and its condition had excited the apprehensions of the Commissary-General, who had called attention to the subject; if a military force could not be spared, measures should have been taken to obtain other labour in the East, or application should have been made to the Home Government, who might have sent labourers from England. Such precautions would have saved much loss of time and many valuable lives, and would have contributed to maintain the land transport service in an effective condition. The probable failure of the communication was not, however, brought to the notice of the Duke of Newcastle until too late to enable him to take measures in England to prevent the serious calamities which subsequently arose.

The evidence relating to the Commissariat is said to have been of a contradictory character. Until the end of October the rations were furnished with regularity, and consisted of fresh meat twice or thrice in the week. After that time the soldiers generally appear to have suffered very much from want of rations and from irregularity in their issue. The explanation given with regard to the raw coffee is not deemed satisfactory by the Committee. The more immediate comfort of the troops appears to have been overlooked, while ingenious arguments on the volatile aroma of the berry, and on the Turkish mode of packing coffee, were passing backwards and forwards between Commissary-General Filder and the Treasury.

The Medical Department in the East appears to have been very ill managed, owing to the want of a proper system. Dr. Smith, the Director-General, states that he was under the immediate authority of five different superiors—the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary at War, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Board of Ordnance. It is easy to understand how confusion and neglect should have prevailed under these circumstances. In addition to so many masters, also, there was the fear of incurring too much expense:—"The strict economy enforced during a long period of peace, by means of a rigid system of audit and account, may doubtless, at the first outbreak of war, have still fettered Dr. Smith, as well as other public servants, who dreaded to incur responsibility for any expenditure, however urgent, which was not guarded by all the forms and documents usually required. An excess of caution, in the first instance, led probably to some evils, which a lavish outlay could not afterwards repair."

In conclusion, the Committee, after stating that they have adverted to the chief points contained in the replies to above 21,000 questions, make the following remarks:—

Your Committee report that the suffering of the army resulted mainly from the circumstance under which the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken and executed. The Administration which ordered that expedition had no adequate information as to the amount of the forces in the Crimea. They were not acquainted with the strength of the fortresses to be attacked, or with the resources of the country to be invaded. They hoped and expected the expedition to be immediately successful; and, as they did not foresee the probability of a protracted struggle, they made no provision for a winter campaign.

The patience and fortitude of the army demand the admiration and gratitude of the nation on whose behalf they have fought, bled, and suffered. Their heroic valour, and equally heroic patience under sufferings and privations, have given them claims upon their country which will doubtless be gratefully acknowledged.

Your Committee will now close their Report with a hope that every British army may in future display the valour which this noble army has displayed, and that none may hereafter be exposed to such sufferings as are recorded in these pages.

STATE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The official reports of the state of Sebastopol received in St. Petersburg at the beginning of this month no longer exhibit the same satisfactory picture of things as previous to the last bombardment. The south side of the town has suffered very considerably; a number of houses are piles of ruins, of others only the external walls are distinguishable; the theatre, which is endeared to the Russians by so many recollections, has ceased to exist. The northern portion of the town has by no means suffered so much, but yet there is hardly a house where the walls or roof of which have not been perforated by grenade, shell, ball, or rocket, or the window-panes and frames of which have not been destroyed by fragments of exploding shells. The inhabitants of Sebastopol have, however, by no means deserted the town; with few exceptions, they continue to occupy their houses, even though battered. In the shops and warehouses traffic is represented as being kept up with but little diminution; even the hotels were not shut. The only promenade which is left the fashionable world in those parts is the new Boulevard in the neighbourhood of Kasarski's monument, from which there is a fine view—on the one side of the surrounding mountains, with the Allied camp, its trenches, and its fortifications; on the other side, over the sea, with the Allied fleets keeping ward and watch over the Crimea. On the northern side steamers and boats are seen all day and all night plying to and from the Catherine Harbour, laden with gabions, fascines, balls, shells, powder, and matériel de guerre of all sorts; while on the landing-places stores of cannon and carriages, mortars, beams, and other artillery materials, are piled up.—Letter from Berlin.

Riza Pacha, the Turkish ex-Minister of War, does not appear to have fallen into disgrace. An Imperial decree of the 4th inst. allows him monthly pension of 60,000 piasters per month—equal to £3000 per annum.



"HAROLD."—PAINTED BY GEORGE LANCE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"HAROLD," BY MR. LANCE.—FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

MR. GEORGE LANCE, whose exquisite picture of a "Peacock and Peaches" we have sought to transfer from the Middle Room of the Royal Academy Exhibition to our pages, is a native of Colchester, in Essex—a county not particularly profuse in exquisite gardens, though abounding in more associations of historical interest than any other county on the east coast of England. He was born in the year 1803. His father was in the Army; his mother was from Yorkshire. How he took to art no one has told us, and we should be glad to learn. He, however, took to it early, and worked under Haydon, who foretold, it is said, his future excellence. "Lance will leave a name," said Haydon, in his emphatic way. Nor was he wrong, though he foresaw fame to his pupil in a different line than Lance was destined to make his own.

But Haydon saw no occasion for regret. "I am delighted," exclaimed that enthusiastic artist, "that Lance should have set aside what I taught him to paint in this way." The remark was made before a picture by Mr. Lance of nearly the same excellence as the "Peacock and Peaches" of the present Exhibition.

It is told (we know not how truly) of Mr. Lance that he became a fruit painter by accident. He was busy with a picture from history, in which it was necessary to introduce chalices and grapes—the glories of the hot-house and the goldsmith's shop. Like a sensible artist, he made careful studies of every portion of his intended picture. His men and women, it is said, promised well; but his metal work and fruit more than realised the expectations of his warmest friends. He transferred Benvenuto Cellini and Covent-garden to canvas in a way that delighted Jews antiquaries, and fruit-sellers. Critics and connoisseurs foretold in Mr. Lance an English Van Huysum, an Essex Van Os. Commissions grew thick upon him. He left history to his old master (with very little luck), and be-

came that adept in his calling which will perpetuate his name, and do (as it now does) honour to our English school of art.

No one has imitated fruit more inimitably than Mr. Lance. Mr. Hunt nearly accomplishes in water-colours what Mr. Lance achieves in oil-colours. The fruit-pieces of the former gentleman look like admirable representations of the things represented, but Mr. Lance's fruit-pieces are the things themselves.

Our readers will thank us for reminding them that it is to Mr. Lance we are indebted for the careful restoration of the exquisite Velasquez, in the National Gallery—a restoration so skilful in every sense, that it is difficult to tell where the great Spaniard leaves off and Mr. Lance commences.

With a conceit now too common among English artists, Mr. Lance entitles his Peacock and Peaches as "Harold," adding this motto:—

And now reigns here a very very peacock.—*Hamlet*.

A motto should explain—not (as in this instance) mislead.



OPENING OF THE NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.—THE PROCESSION TO THE TENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we fully detailed the inauguration of the New Market in Copenhagen-fields. We now engrave the very effective scene of the processional portion of the ceremonial, with the front of the pavilion, which was fitted up with considerable taste. Upon huge pedestals flanking the entrance, the supporters of the City arms were the principal objects; and above the entrance was a tasteful arrangement of drapery, with pennons, and a group of flags, upon which was placed a medallion portrait of her Majesty; and the Royal standard floated gloriously from the roof of the booth.

It may be interesting to add a few details of the opening of the Market for business—the first day being Friday.

A fine herd of bullocks, consigned to Mr. Neve, salesman, Norfolk, was the first that entered the Cattle-market, and was not long until part was purchased by Mr. William Bee, of Newgate Market, and paid for to the Messrs. Hill and Sons, bankers; and one fine bullock taken to the public slaughter-houses, and slaughtered by Mr. W. T. Farey, of the Ram, Smithfield; so that the bullock may be said to have been the first entered for sale, the first sold, the first bought, the first paid for, the first delivered, the first removed, and the first slaughtered in the slaughter-houses of the New Market. The ox was fattened and consigned by Mr. More, Neats-head, Norwich, Norfolk.

A little before noon cows were entered at the north-east corner of the Cattle-market allotted for them, when sales were immediately commenced; and at two p.m. the Horse-market commenced at the opposite or south-east corner.

The concourse of butchers' carts was immense; so that the relief in the neighbourhood of Smithfield must have already been great.

For Friday the market lairs were not very liberally patronised; but on the evening of that day some fine lots arrived from the north for the Monday market, while fresh arrivals swelled the number by almost every train on Saturday, so that, considering the change of the Market site and the season of the year, and the want of experience, the Corporation, we presume, are satisfied with this part of the experiment.

Altogether, the trade have expressed themselves favourably towards the first day of the New Market.

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.

The question as to a change in the management of the Literary Fund came to an issue on Saturday, at a meeting to receive the report of the special committee appointed to consider the policy of the change. The chair was taken by Mr. B. B. CABELL, M.P., who, in introducing the business, read a letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne, the President of the Fund (who was unable to be present from having to attend a Cabinet Council), expressing doubts as to the policy of the proposed changes in the constitution of the society.

Mr. Charles Dickens, as the chairman of the special committee, presented the report, which recommended—that henceforth the administrative body of the society should be enabled to grant revocable annuities to distressed men of letters and scientific writers, to the extent of a certain limited proportion of the income derivable from the society's real property or vested funds; and also, that they should have the power of granting relief by way of loan. The report also embraced a plan for remodelling the powers and functions of the council; and comprised a project for superadding to the present objects of the society, in conformity with the alleged intentions of its founders, the holding of evening meetings and *conversations* in the rooms of the institution, and the establishment of a library for purposes of reference. It was also designed that at this disbandment of the institution should hereafter be further developed, if the experiment met with adequate encouragement, into "a hall or college for the honour of literature, and the service of literary men." To effect these purposes, according to the opinion of counsel (Mr. Serjeant Merewether), a new charter was necessary.

Mr. Dickens moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Forster seconded the motion.

Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., proposed, as an amendment, "That this meeting acknowledge with gratitude the labours of the special committee appointed to consider and report upon the question of a new charter for the Literary Fund, and recognise the value of some of their suggestions as subjects for future deliberation; but, considering the proposals therein contained to involve an entire alteration of the nature and intentions of the society, and that its means are inadequate to the attainment of those purposes, this meeting is not prepared to recommend the application for a new charter to carry them into effect." The first change recommended—viz., that, instead of granting assistance to authors when in circumstances of distress in sums sufficient to enable them to start afresh in their career, and depend upon their own exertions for their future support, they should spread the aid they now gave at one time over a period of years in the shape of annuities—was a proposition of very doubtful wisdom, and it was even questionable whether the present mode was not adapted to afford more serviceable relief to the recipient than the one suggested as a substitute; but, be that as it might, no alteration in the charter was demanded to enable them to vary their practice in this respect should a modification be thought advisable. Then, as to the granting of pecuniary loans, there would be the greatest difficulty in carrying out such a principle. How, for instance, were they to secure their repayment? Secrecy and confidence were now of the very essence of their operations; and could they seriously mean to sue a literary man who was a defaulter in respect of a loan in the County Court?

Mr. Pollock, in seconding the amendment, cited the preamble of the original charter, obtained in 1818, declaring that the objects of the Fund were to "protect and relieve persons of genius and learning or their families, who shall be in want," and contended that they would not be justified in now introducing organic changes into their constitution.

Mr. Dilke supported the adoption of the report, on the ground that the present practice of the society sanctioned the principle of revocable annuities, which only required to be extended. With regard to loans, that system had worked well in other institutions analogous in their nature.

Lord Stanley was willing to leave the matter of annuities and loans in the hands of the Executive. As to any delicacy of feeling in regard to the acceptance of gratuities, instead of loans, by distressed authors, such persons had it now in their own power to convert any relief they received in the former shape into a loan by subsequently making a donation to the society, or otherwise reimbursing it.

Mr. C. Dickens regarded the complaint of the lamentable deficiency of their funds, after the astounding and unanswered statement made by Mr. Dilke of their financial resources, as about the most bitterly ironical thing which the human mind could conceive of that society. Mr. Milnes had approached the question of loans entirely in the character of a lender; but let him approach it in the character of a borrower, and put it to them as a matter of feeling, whether they could not imagine the case of a high-spirited literary man who would come to them, not for a gift, but for a loan. The noble Lord (Stanley) said, "Oh, he can have a loan, and can pay it back again." But how? "By subscribing to the institution." But was there a man in that room, who after being relieved with—say £100, would have the audacity to put himself down as a donor of £100 to the fund? Why, such an idea argued an amount of misconception of the honour and dignity of the literary profession which it was amazing to hear from such lips. Then they were told that there was the Athenæum Club already open to them. So also was that respectable establishment the London Tavern (A laugh), which was about as accessible to literary men, and pretty much as expensive, as the Athenæum. All that the report suggested was that an experiment on a limited scale, and at a very small additional cost, should be tried in the present rooms of the society; and then, if unfortunately they should fail in exciting among the profession an increased interest in the objects of the institution, and so did not gain an accession of subscribers, no possible harm would have been done, and the project need not be carried any further.

Sir J. Forbes was in favour of extending the field of the society's operations, but regarded the report as somewhat indefinite in its recommendations.

The Bishop of Oxford considered the report as rather enigmatical, and, even after the forcible speech of Mr. Dickens, must say that his doubts of the wisdom of its main proposition were only the more confirmed. Supposing they had a comfortable club-house, and some of those *agitations* which he confessed that he thought would be necessary, how were they to compete with the Athenæum and other institutions of that class, which were not weighted in the race, as this society would be, with enormous burdens? If, therefore, they were to enter the field with these more favoured rivals with any chance of success, they must incur great risk of forfeiting the first condition of their existence—viz., the application of a great portion of their funds to charitable purposes. For the interests of both it would be far better to keep the twofold functions which they were now asked to combine entirely separate and distinct, all experience of life showing that the cultivation of the social instincts and the relief of distress were objects which addressed themselves to altogether different classes of minds (Hear). With respect to the grant of loans or of revocable annuities, no alteration in the charter was really requisite to authorise the managers of the fund to modify its distribution in the manner recommended.

Sir E. B. Lytton thought the recommendations of the report had been somewhat misrepresented, or at least misunderstood. The necessities of the hard-working literary man recurred oftener than Mr. Milnes seemed to suppose, and it would therefore be more in accordance with the objects of that institution that he should receive a certain assured amount of income, without having to come knocking at their doors with repeated applications for relief, and exposing his wounds at each return of his distress (Hear).

Mr. Forster appealed to the managing committee to give some assur-

ance that they would favourably entertain the recommendations of the report as to loans and annuities.

The Chairman could assure the meeting that the governing body had no other desire but to promote the comfort and well-being of the literary profession, and that they would give the suggestions that had been made their best and most serious consideration (Hear).

The question was then put to the vote, when the amendment was declared to be carried, and the proceedings terminated.

MR. ROBERT LINDLEY.

ROBERT LINDLEY, the great violoncellist, died on the 13th inst. at his house in Percy-street, in his eighty-third year. During his long and brilliant career as an artist, his life has been very quiet, uniform, and uneventful. He was born at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, in the year 1772. His father, who was a professional musician, gave him, at a very early age, lessons on the violin, but he soon laid aside that instrument for the violoncello, and became a pupil of the celebrated Cervetto. After having for some years gained experience in provincial orchestras, he obtained in 1794 the place of principal violoncello at the King's Theatre, or Italian Opera-house; from that time he held, for more than half a century, and



THE LATE MR. ROBERT LINDLEY, THE VIOLONCELLIST.

till within these few years, when his growing infirmities made him retire from the exercise of his profession, undisputed pre-eminence as the greatest master of his instrument that England had ever seen. The most celebrated performers of the Continent arrived in succession and entered the lists with him; but none of them could shake for a moment the firmness of his position, or the unanimous belief of his countrymen in his unrivalled excellence. And this belief was well founded. In the richness and volume of his tone; in his strength of hand, and boundless powers of execution; and in the unaffected manliness of his style he has never, even to this day, had a rival. During his whole career no great orchestra was considered as complete without him; and his presence at the provincial music-meetings in all parts of the kingdom was deemed as indispensable as in the orchestras of the metropolis. Lindley was a plain, unassuming man, of quiet habits and simple manners. He was of a kindly and benevolent nature; and his memory, as a worthy member of society, will long be cherished by his friends and professional brethren.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE-SIR HENRY BISHOP.

Two propositions have just been made for the accomplishment of this object, which may truly be called a national one. They have originated, one in the metropolis, the other in a provincial town, and without any previous concert or communication between the parties.

The provincial proposition has the priority of time. It has its origin in a part of the country which has often been called the Germany of England from the musical character of its inhabitants and the almost universal cultivation among them of the art in its highest and purest forms. A meeting, consisting of lovers of music, was held at Huddersfield on the 5th of this month, at which it was resolved:—

That it is desirable that a monument should be erected to the memory of the late Sir Henry Bishop, in such place as shall be hereafter determined upon.

and
That a subscription be commenced for effecting the above object; no subscription to exceed five shillings.

The following gentlemen were named a committee to collect subscriptions:—

Mr. Freeman.	Mr. Henry Hartley.
— J. D. Keler.	— Sam. Howell.
— James Batty.	— Joseph Wrigley.
— E. Batty.	— Jos. Batley, jun.
— Joseph Wood.	— R. D. Eldridge.
— T. J. Wigney.	— Edgar Fenton.
— James Peace.	— Joseph Rayner.

The London proposition emanates from the same gentlemen who set on foot the subscription for the orphan children of the lamented artist—a measure (as was announced) rendered unnecessary by a private friend, who undertook to make a provision for the children. The same gentlemen have now published an advertisement to the following effect:—"It being proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, the friends of the lamented composer and the public generally are respectfully invited to aid by their contributions the accomplishment of this object; and the Committee appointed to superintend the arrangements, consisting of Sir George Smart, Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Daniels, and Mr. Addison, earnestly hope this appeal will not fail to secure the erection of a suitable record in honour of one who, by his skill in the profession, earned extended fame, and spread deep gratification through a wide circle." It is added that subscriptions will be received at certain specified places; and that the monument is proposed to be erected at the St. Marylebone Cemetery, where Bishop lies buried.

The thanks of the public are equally due to the gentlemen who, independently of each other, have originated these propositions, for the spirit they have shown, and the example they have set to the rest of the kingdom. We do honour to ourselves in doing honour to the memory of our great artists; and that Bishop was one of our greatest artists—and that, too, in one of the noblest and most beautiful of the arts—is felt by all his countrymen, and acknowledged wherever England and her music are known. To enlarge on Bishop's merits, so fully recognised, would be idle and superfluous. It is enough to repeat what we have said before—that the whole annals of the art in England present but one name greater than his—the name of a man, too, to whom his genius was nearly akin—the immortal Henry Purcell. They were akin in originality of mind, richness of imagination, and, above all, in the true, genuine English character of their

strains, which will endear both of them to the English people long after the foreign effusions now in vogue shall have passed away.

We have no doubt that the gentlemen of Huddersfield, on being aware of the corresponding movement now begun in the metropolis, will determine to second and aid the proceedings of the London committee, instead of going on with a separate plan of their own; for we cannot suppose that they will bestow a moment's thought on their own claim of priority. One object only is in view—to erect a monument to the memory of a great artist, worthy of his country and himself; and this can be effected only by one combined effort of his admirers throughout the whole kingdom, but of which the natural centre is the metropolis—the place of his birth, the scene of his triumphs, and the resting-place of his remains.

MUSIC.

THE performances at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA since our last notice have presented little that calls for remark. Mr. Gye has adopted the practice invented by Mr. Lunley, of "long Thursdays"—extra nights, when non-subscribers are tempted by the profusion of the entertainment. On Thursday, last week, the first act of "Norma," with Grist for the attraction, was followed by the whole of "Barbiere di Siviglia," which included Madame Viardot, Mario, Tamburini, and Formica. This is a practice which, in an artistic point of view, is most objectionable; but it draws money, and that must be received as a sufficient answer. "Norma," a grand lyrical tragedy, with the Siddons of the musical stage as the heroine, stopped in the middle, and just as the interest has arrived at its climax! Suppose a tragedy of Shakespeare so treated, what would be said? And then a superb but long comic opera, begun at ten o'clock, and concluded at nearly one in the morning! Both pieces were equally injured—Rossini's sparkling piece being performed to an audience worn out and jaded by the heat and fatigue of a long night, who, however, went home, we suppose, persuading themselves that they had been delighted, and had received ample entertainment for their money. This pay-off of all comic operas has rarely, perhaps, been better performed, and seldom, perhaps, went off more flatly. Its most remarkable feature was Madame Viardot in the character of *Rosina*—a fine display of dramatic and vocal art, but too much elaborated, and less pleasing than the more simple and unpretending performance of Bosio. Tamburini's *Figaro*, as a piece of acting, was as fine as ever; he was the bustling, intriguing Spanish barber to the very life; but alas for his once magnificent voice! Mario's *Count Almaviva* was perfection; and Lablache's *Bartholo* is still the best on the stage, and would be better still if he would curb his propensity to indulge in buffoonery. In this respect, by the way, he uses greater freedoms in London than in Paris, where he is more cautious and circumspect. The shrewd Neapolitan knows how to "take the measure" of his audiences. Mlle. Jenny Ney was announced to appear on Tuesday last in *Donna Anna*, said to be one of her greatest characters; but, for some unexplained reason, the "Trovatore" was given instead. This opera, with the help of the splendid acting and singing of Ney and Viardot, is in undiminished favour.

THE ROYAL OPERA, at Drury-lane, continues to be carried on with activity and success; and it appears that the low-price system, which Mr. Smith has carried further than has ever been done before in a theatre of such magnitude, is working well; for it enables him to engage a strong vocal company, and to maintain his orchestra, chorus, and other accessories, on an efficient footing. During the present week, the operas have been "Norma" and "Lucia di Lammermoor;" both pieces are extremely well acted and sung. M. and Mme. Gassier have been favourites from the beginning; and Mlle. Arga has grown in public estimation. Her *Norma* is a powerful performance; and she well supported by Armandi as *Pollio*, and Mr. Hamilton Braham as the priest *Oroveso*. The engagements of M. and Mme. Gassier, Mlle. Arga, and Signor Bettini, terminate this week; these performers being about to visit the United States. But the two *prime donne* are about to be replaced by two ladies of note—Mlle. Schmidt of the Grand Opera, Frankfurt, and Miss Lucy Escott, our countrywoman whose high qualities both as an actress and a singer have recently produced a great sensation in the principal theatres of Italy.

BENEFIT'S Concert, at the Royal Italian Opera, on Friday (last week), was a magnificent affair. The whole constellation of the theatre shed its lustre upon it, together with many other "bright particular stars" of scarcely less radiance. In truth, almost all the eminent vocal and instrumental performers in London gave their assistance in contributing to an entertainment at once ample, varied, and recherché. The theatre, crowded with rank and fashion, had the appearance of a brilliant opera night.

HERR DEICHMANN, a violinist of great talent and rising reputation gave a Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday morning. He was in this country some five or six years ago, when he was regarded as a young performer of great promise; and this promise, on his second visit, he has fully made good. On this occasion he showed his strength in Mendelssohn's celebrated violin concerto, and in a brilliant fantasia of Viçuxtempo—both of which he executed in a finished and admirable manner. A pianoforte quartet by Kufferath (a composer as yet little known in this country), played by Messrs. Schlosser, Deichmann, Voel, and Paque, gave great pleasure to the audience. The Concert was varied by several fine vocal pieces, sung by Madame Clara Novello and Mlle. Emilie Krall. The audience was numerous and fashionable. The Royal box was occupied by the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Mr. ELLA, the able director of the Musical Union, had his *matinée* at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday. There was, as usual, a fine selection of classical instrumental music, performed by Messrs. Ernst, Cooper, Hill, Patti, Bottesini, and Hallé; with two beautiful vocal pieces—"Laura," by Rastrelli; and "O, who can guess my emotion," by Mendelssohn; sung with great taste and expression by Herr Reichardt. The room was crowded to overflowing.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF FEMALE MUSICIANS, a most praiseworthy and useful institution, had its annual concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday evening. It was an excellent concert. There was a small but effective orchestra, conducted by Mr. Sterndale Bennett; the principal vocalists were Madame Clara Novello, Madame Bolikoltz Falconi, Mlle. Krall, Misses Birch, Taylor, Lascelles, and Dolby; Messrs. Reichardt, Benson, Herbert, Lawler, and Bodda; and instrumental solos were performed by Mr. Stinton and Hallé. The room was well filled by a fashionable audience.

THE TURKISH CONTINGENT.

WE this week present our readers with an illustration representing a group of officers who are to command what is termed the Turkish Contingent—a force intended for a reserve, in anticipation of the continuance of the war. The Legion (if we may use the term) is to consist, if possible, of about 35,000 men. The officers and leading non-commissioned officers are to be of the British or East India service; but of the general management little is known—indeed, the officers who have reached the East know not what they are to command. The latest supposition is, that the Contingent will be manned from the Turkish troops lately on the banks of the Danube.

The officers of Cavalry will wear a long blue jacket, faced with gold, in the manner shown in the illustration; over this will be thrown a pelisse, also faced with gold, in hussar style—by the way, a style which will soon cease in the British Army. The trousers will be blue, with leather strapings and overalls. The cap, for the present, will be of undress shape; the present being displayed in front. On the left arm of the inner jacket will be embroidered the crown and crescent; on the shoulders will be knots of gold. The belts and other fittings will be similar to ordinary cavalry. The arms will consist of a sword and Colt's revolver. The dress of the non-commissioned officers will be similar to the above, but the ornamental portion will consist of black braid, in lieu of gold.

The dress for the Artillery will be somewhat similar, but the Infantry will be void of the quantity of lace and the leather fittings; nevertheless both officers and non-commissioned officers in the Foot corps will be mounted, and consequently will wear spurs. The dress, on the whole, which is from the design of the Queen's accoutrement-makers, Messrs. Harbinger and Rogers, is simple but soldier-like. As we stated some time since, the corps will be commanded by an able East India officer, Major-General Vivian—the scion of an old military house. Major Temple Graham will be the military director in England. It is intended to send out in all eighty-eight non-commissioned officers, all of whom are to have the rank of Sergeant-Major. Twenty have already left for the East, and but sixteen were wanted a few days since to make up the entire number. The selections in the latter rank were made by Captain Phillips, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service, with the able assistance of a deserving non-commissioned officer, Sergeant C. B. Wheeler, formerly of the 10th Hussars. All are under engagements for two years.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS.

ENGLISH GUNBOATS DISEMBARKING TROOPS.



ENGLISH GUNBOATS DISEMBARKING TROOPS.

VILLAGE ON FIRE.

FRENCH LANDING THEIR TROOPS.



HOUSES BURNING, SET ON FIRE BY THE RUSSIANS.

RUSSIANS BLOWING UP THEIR CHIEF FORT.

'VIPER' SHELLING THE FORT.

KERTCH BAY.

YENIKALE.

RUSSIAN MERCHANTMEN

GENERAL VIEW OF THE OPERATIONS AT KERTCH.—SKETCHED FROM THE "CARADOC," BY W. S. M. WOLFE, R.A.—(SEE PAGE 632.)

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE favourable impression produced by the young King of Portugal continues daily to increase. All those who converse with him are struck by the singular extent of his information, his intelligence, his desire to add to the stores of his instruction, and the remarkable power of his memory, which in itself amounts to a valuable and peculiar gift. He speaks nearly all the European languages with facility and correctness, and thus possesses the key to a continual extension of his information. His military talents and erudition (not, by the way, the most valuable, we think, in the nineteenth century) are singularly developed, and his views and knowledge as to the organisation and conduct of armies would do honour to the oldest and most experienced military men. The Emperor has conceived the strongest regard and esteem for the young King, with whom the present visit cannot fail to consolidate a sincere and cordial understanding.

It is said that a magnificent entrance is projected for the Queen into Paris, entirely of a military character. A double row of troops will form a line on the Boulevards, from the station of the Strasbourg Railway, by which her Majesty will pass in coming from the chemin de fer du Nord.

Last week took place a brilliant though not very numerous-attended concert at the Tuileries. The Queen Christina, the Prince Jerome, the King of Portugal and his brother, and the Princess Mathilde were among the guests. The principal vocal success of the evening was that of M^{lle}. Marie Cabel, which was complete. One of the performances was the chorus of the "Vêpres Siciliennes," at the first representation of which their Majesties had appeared on the previous evening. After the execution of the *morceau*, M. Verdi was honoured by a conversation of some length with the Empress, who, as well as the Emperor, addressed various compliments in person to the different performers.

A project was entertained for the giving, by the *Monde Officiel*, a Venetian fête on the water at St. Cloud. Forty young choristers, men and women, were to perform a concert in gondolas; and there was even an idea of the Venetian costume being adopted by the guests. But the badness of the weather, which, since the middle of last week, has been wretched in the extreme, has compelled the necessity of postponing, if not abandoning, the project.

The Prince Napoleon has been for some days confined to his room by a somewhat severe indisposition, which prevented his usual reception taking place on Saturday evening: he is, however, recovering, and hopes to be abroad by the end of this, or beginning of the next, week.

It is supposed that the Emperor and Empress will proceed quite privately to the Eaux-Bonnes at the end of the month. The Emperor will, we believe, conduct her Majesty thither, and return at the expiration of her stay to bring her back to Paris.

It is only at present that the Exhibition is beginning to be complete in its internal arrangements. The aspect it presents is certainly most brilliant, and nothing can exceed the beauty and rarity of much of its contents; but its extremely defective organisation in various respects becomes daily more apparent. Every day that the sun condescends to make his appearance—a sufficiently rare event at present—the heat of the Building, despite awnings and fountains, is intolerable; while each day that the clouds pour forth their tribute—a circumstance which we would desire should be much rarer—their impartiality induces them to bestow on the interior, as well as exterior, of the edifice a watery benefit highly conducive to the beauty of the wares displayed, to the dresses of the visitors, as well as to their comfort and enjoyment. As a fresh instance of the amiable hospitality of the Administration, on the days that it rained most incessantly they closed the passage of the Panoramas, thus forcing the visitors to cross the open space between the Palace and the *annexe* under torrents of rain, and through mud and sand ankle deep. The Emperor and Empress generally visit the Exhibition on the Friday: they are observed to pay particular attention to the English produce, especially some of the Manchester goods, and the articles in caoutchouc.

A *Camp de Manœuvres* is being established near Goidies, in the environs of Paris.

A trial which produces the utmost sensation is about to be judged at Orleans. An officer in the 78th Regiment, himself a Protestant, has a son who (his mother having been Roman Catholic) has been brought up to the age of eleven in the latter faith. The father, having since married a Protestant, wishes the boy to adopt that religion, which the mother's family oppose; hence the grounds of the present trial, which cannot fail to be highly interesting and important, in a civil as well as in a religious point of view, as testing the limit and extent of the paternal authority, and that appertaining to the family, in general.

The success of the English company at the Italian Opera-house is much discussed. The critics do not seem, as yet, quite to comprehend a style of drama and of acting which has nothing in common with anything on the French stage, and they therefore express themselves cautiously and modestly on the subject. Without entering upon the merits or defects of the thing, we much doubt the success of the undertaking, once the curiosity of the French public satisfied. The "Vêpres Siciliennes" may be said to have a *demi-succès*. In the music there is a continual repetition of certain effects, certain harmonies, certain cadences, which have appeared more or less in nearly all the preceding works of the author; and there is remarkable want of local colouring. Still there are bits full of power and beauty, worthy of all admiration. The *liercet* is incontestably one of the worst of M. Scribe's productions, and he starts by boldly asserting, as the late King of Naples did of Charles I's decapitation, that the massacre of the "Vêpres Siciliennes" is a legend to which no faith is to be attached. M^{lle}. Cruvelli displays her arms as much as usual, which may be pardoned, as she displays her powers a little more, and manifests less contempt for public opinion than it is her wont to do. M^{lle}. Rachel chafes considerably under the triumph of "La Rêverie." It appears that "La Grande" is really about to proceed to America, accompanied by the whole Beni-Felix tribe.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

"Baraguay D'Hiilliers," Balacava Harbour, Crimea, June, 1855.

Allow me, in reference to the description you gave of the opening of my Kitchen at Scutari, in your number of the 14th May, to correct an error, occasioned by the omission of a word, which entirely alters my sentiment, and, if not contradicted, would reflect discredit on the authorities of Scutari, and thereby inflict a serious injustice. The sentence to which I refer appears in your journal thus:—"That I prepared my bill of fare according to the provisions allowed, which are at all times of an inferior quality;" whilst the passage should have run as follows:—"That I prepared my bill of fare according to the provisions allowed, which at all times are of an inferior quality at Constantinople." It is due to the Scutari authorities that I should mention that they took every means in their power to provide the best food that could be obtained, and on many occasions allowed me to choose the articles myself before purchasing them. Upon discovery of the mistake in the report I immediately rode to head-quarters, though nearly dusk, and solicited an interview with Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, who kindly promised to explain the matter, and exonerate me. In conclusion, I must beg the favour of your kind insertion of this communication in your next; and, in further elucidation for your readers, I would add that the best meat, bread, butter, milk, &c., in Constantinople are hardly equal in quality to the third-class provisions obtainable in the London market—a fact that occasioned the remarks with respect to the provisions, in my former letter.

I am, &c.,

A. SOYER.

The testimonial to the late Lord Dudley Stuart is to be "a distinct department in one of the unendowed metropolitan general hospitals."

A

WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

RECOMMENCEMENT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

By the *Euphrate* steamer, which arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday afternoon, ample accounts of the gallant actions before Sebastopol on the 7th inst. have been received. The news of the successes achieved by the fleet had raised the spirits of the Allied army before the attack was made, and the same news had no doubt had a depressing influence on the Russians. On the 5th inst. the general order (which we have given in another part of to-day's paper), announcing the victories of the fleet, was read before the brigades, and on the following night Lord Raglan and General Pelissier rode through the camps amidst the hurrahs and acclamations of both their armies.

As we stated a fortnight ago, the bombardment recommenced on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 6th inst. Up till two o'clock on that day active preparations were making in our batteries, but no sign was given to the enemy. The heat was very great; notwithstanding a refreshing breeze which was blowing over the heights, the thermometer, placed on the ground in the open air, indicated a temperature of 95 degrees Fahr. This comparative stillness continued until just two o'clock, when the loud boom of a gun resounded from the French works on Mount Sapoune. This was followed in quick succession by other guns, the shots being discharged against the Kamtschatka Redoubt on the Mamelon Vert. The Russian redoubts on Mount Sapoune (east of Careening Bay) quickly replied. The guns on the left French attack next took up the fire, then our guns on the left attack, and lastly those on our right attack—making altogether 157 guns and mortars on our side, and above 300 on that of the French. The combined roar of the artillery was fearfully grand. In a short space of time, from the French batteries on the sea-shore, to their works on the Inkerman heights, dense columns of white smoke arose, so as almost to form one continuous cloud, veiling every thing beyond from view.

Our fire was kept up for the first three hours with excessive rapidity, the Russians answering by no means on an equal scale, though with considerable warmth. On our side the predominance of shells was very manifest, and distinguished the present cannonade in some degree even from the last. The superiority of our fire over the enemy became apparent at various points before nightfall, especially in the Redan, which was under the especial attention of the Naval Brigade. The Russians displayed, however, plenty of determination and bravado. They fired frequent salvos at intervals of four or six guns, and also, by way of reprisals, threw heavy shot up to our Light Division, and on to the Picket-house-hill. Shortly after sunset the Russians ceased firing from their batteries. An incessant shelling was kept up all night from our works, to prevent the enemy from repairing damages. So silent were the Russian works that it seemed probable the guns had been drawn from the embrasures and placed behind the parapets, and that the gunners themselves had also retired to places of shelter.

MUSTERING FOR THE ASSAULT.

The excitement in both Camps throughout the day was extreme. At noon a deputation of French officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of every regiment of General Bosquet's troops waited on him to state that they wished and desired to be led to the assault. Every one was on the *qui vive*, and even the artificers attached to each regiment, who generally are exempted from fighting, were under arms. In the afternoon it became known that operations were to commence in earnest in the evening. The French were to assault the Kamtschatka Redoubt on the Mamelon-hill, and also the redoubts on the east side of Careening Bay. As soon as the Mamelon was secured, the English were to take the Quarry work in front of the Redan, and the Russian trenches in front of Frenchman's-hill. The French had served out to them cooked rations for forty-eight hours, and a pint of wine each. All were in high spirits, eager for the struggle, and confident of the result.

About five p.m. the French divisions marched to the attack. The Second Division, with General Canrobert in front, led the way. About six or seven hundred yards from the entrance to the Karabelnia ravine the regiments were halted, and shortly afterwards General Bosquet arrived, with his staff, and addressed a few words to each regiment in turn. By each, at the conclusion of his remarks, the General was greeted with loud cheers. The order to move forward was then given. A battalion of the Algerian troops led the way, marching in column of subdivisions. They left behind their white turbans, and wore only the scarlet fez; their blue open jackets, and blue vests, with yellow embroidery, their trousers in ample folds, of the same colour, contracted only at the waist and in the leg, where the yellow leather gaiters and white garters covered them, their bare necks, their light elastic tread—all presented a perfect picture of manly ease and activity. Their swarthy, and in many instances jet black, countenances beamed with excitement and delight; they gave vent to their feelings in exclamations which only those versed in African warfare are familiar with; and seemed with difficulty to restrain themselves to the measured tread of the march. They were followed by three battalions of the 50th Regiment of the Line. The 3rd Regiment of Zouaves came after—powerful, active, sunburnt Europeans—in their Eastern costume and agile movement seeming the twin brothers of the Algerians who had preceded them. The Chasseurs à pied, who followed, with their generally small but well-proportioned frames, formed a striking contrast with the robust, bearded, Zouaves before them, but seemed admirably adapted in size, and in their more closely-fitting dark blue costume, to the service for which they are particularly trained and organised. Three battalions of the 6th and afterwards three battalions of the 7th Regiments of the Line succeeded. Altogether about 12,000 men went by in this division.

The Second Division was scarcely lost to sight in the winding valley of the ravine, when the Fifth Division came in sight. This body of troops had been brought up from the plain during the night: they had quitted it at two a.m., and arrived at their position in the Camp before Sebastopol at seven a.m. Their move could hardly have been observed by the Russian pickets about the Tchernaya. This division, under General Brunet, was arranged to form the working party, to secure the hold of the Mamelon Vert as soon as the attacking columns had taken it. It included the 4th battalion of the Chasseurs à pied, with the 11th, 25th, 69th, and 16th Regiments of the Line—altogether 10,000 men. At the same time Omer Pacha moved with a force, apparently about 15,000 strong, of Ottomans and Egyptians, and occupied the space on which was formerly encamped the Second British Division, and the brigade of Guards, near the Inkerman heights. These troops had also come up during the night from the Balacava plain. They protected the right flank against any attack from the Russian forces encamped on the northern heights and Inkerman mountain, who might, otherwise, with impunity have come up by way of the Inkerman valley, and sought to annoy the troops engaged in the attack on the Russian works in front.

Soon after the French divisions had passed down the ravine, General Pelissier, with General Canrobert, and an immense staff, amid loud cheering, rode past the front of the British troops, and, going by the right of the Victoria Redoubt, took up his station in a small outwork, made for the purposes of observation, about five hundred yards in advance. From this observatory a full view could be obtained of the operations on the right of the Careening Bay ravine, as well as of those immediately in front against the Kamtschatka redoubt on the Mamelon Vert. Lord Raglan, it was understood, was to take up his position in advance of the Third Division, whence there was a good view of the Quarry in front of the Redan—the more immediate object of the British attack.

CAPTURE OF THE MAMELON.

At half-past six four incendiary rockets, the signal for the starting of the attacking columns, took their flight from the Victoria Redoubt. At the signal of the first rocket the troops were all formed, and at the third rocket were seen on the right above Careening Bay, and along the advanced trench at the foot of the Mamelon—a living wall. The fourth rocket had no sooner taken its flight than the parapets were cleared. Forward went the lines, throwing out a cloud of skirmishers. The Russian trenches on the side of the Mamelon Vert were climbed over, trench after trench, apparently without any opposition. Then the steep sides of the hill were mounted. The French were seen in three columns, one ascending towards the west face, another towards the east face of the works, while the third moved directly up towards the face fronting the Victoria Redoubt. But the whole surface of the hill was soon covered with their skirmishers. After one discharge from some of the heavy guns the Russians got into the embrasures and upon the parapets, and fired a few shots from their rifles, without, seemingly, doing any execution; but the volleys from the skirmishers, or else the consciousness of the utility of resistance, compelled them quickly to retire. Their force was evidently small. They had not expected an attack at such an hour, by daylight. Nothing could be finer than the "dash" with which the French troops ascended the steep slope—a natural glacis—towards the parapets. The Russians were evidently staggered. At first the Malakoff batteries and the Redan offered no attempt to impede the progress of the assailants. Whether the tremendous fire which was poured against them from the English batteries of both the left and right attacks restrained them, or whether they were bewildered at the nature of the

assault, they scarcely fired a shot while the first columns of French mounted the hill. Presently the French were swarming into the embrasures, mounting on the parapets, and descending into the work. Shortly after the Russians were observed escaping by the way leading from the redoubt towards the hill crowned by the ruins of the Malakoff Tower and the numerous batteries around it.

ATTEMPT TO TAKE THE MALAKOFF TOWER.

And now occurred the grand mistake which subsequently entailed a great loss of life among our brave allies. The arrangements had been made for taking and securing the large redoubt on the Mamelon-hill; but it was not intended to go further at that moment. Such, however, was the impetuosity of the troops, such the excitement of the officers and men at their first success, that they could not resist the pursuit of the Russians on the one hand, or the attempt to storm the Malakoff itself. Between the Malakoff and Mamelon hills is a deep saddle-like hollow. Across this saddle, dipping down towards the right of the Malakoff-hill, is the ordinary way of communication between the Marine suburb and Mamelon. In this direction the Russian troops took their flight, and these and their pursuers were soon lost to sight behind the ridge. But the great body of the French troops moved straight across the saddle and mounted the Malakoff-hill. The Russians, aware of their danger, poured down a heavy fire upon the assailants from the batteries, and apparently brought field pieces so as to take them in flank. In spite of these, the French still mounted and at last were seen to reach the abattis work drawn around the hill. So short a distance was this from the lower tier of batteries that the Russians could no longer depress guns sufficiently to bear upon them, and standing upon the parapets they were seen to throw large stones, besides keeping up a heavy musketry fire, against the French. The French had evidently met with a difficulty they could not conquer; they were observed to be looking on all sides for an opportunity of advancing, but yet were unable to move on. Presently a sudden sense of their dangerous position seemed to seize them, and they retired back towards the Mamelon. The Russians by this time had assembled their reinforcements behind the Malakoff works, and, as the French were moving down the dip of the saddle towards the Mamelon, these troops were seen to come up in a dense mass, pouring a heavy flanking fire against our allies. At the same time they came within range of the guns of the works around the Malakoff Tower (the Korniloff bastion), which, notwithstanding the shower of shell and rockets from our batteries, kept up a galling fire against the French as they retired. Some confusion followed, the Russians followed the French into the Kamtschatka Redoubt, and the latter were next compelled to evacuate it. That was a time of deep anxiety for all who were watching the engagement. But confidence was again resumed, when the French, who had descended the Mamelon-hill, were seen to be steadily re-forming in the Russian trenches which surrounded its base. Up they went again, sending a shower of balls among the Russians, who were now in crowds covering the parapets. The redoubt was fringed with smoke and flames from the fire of the Russian rifles against the French as they mounted the hill, and the hill-side was covered with the fire of the assailants. It was now a few minutes before eight o'clock, a dense bank of black clouds rested on the horizon, and the sun had just sunk behind it. The Russians made for some time a gallant resistance, but in vain; as the French mounted they were seen to waver, and just as the French reached the parapets they leaped down and retired. Our allies were again masters of the Mamelon Vert.

CAPTURE OF THE REDOUBTS IN CAREENING BAY.

While all this was going on a sharp struggle had ensued between the French and Russian troops occupying the redoubts on the east side of the Careening Bay ravine. The French had been seen to rush from their advanced approach, and from the right flank of their works, towards the foremost redoubt. In front of this were two large ambscades; and a trench: one volley appeared to be fired by the riflemen in the pit, after which they hastily fell back on the redoubt. The contest at the first redoubt was speedily settled; at the second redoubt the resistance was more obstinate. Here the Russians had a deep and secure covered approach, which descended the slope of the cliff, crossed the ravine, and was connected with a like approach from the Mamelon Redoubt. A complete parallel was thus formed. The enemy in the Careening Bay Redoubts were evidently dismayed when they saw the Mamelon Vert fall into the hands of the French, for this principal communication by which supports could arrive to them was thus cut off, and they were not in strength sufficient without reinforcements to resist with effect the overpowering force of their antagonists. They retired, therefore, partly by the covered way, and partly towards the slope of the hill, as it falls upon the roadstead; and the work remained in the hands of the French. Upwards of 500 prisoners were taken in these redoubts, and 73 guns.

CAPTURE OF THE QUARRIES.

As soon as the Mamelon was taken by the French, the order was given by Colonel Campbell for the small force told off for attacking the Quarry to advance. One end of the Quarry, that looking eastward in a direction towards the Malakoff Tower, was connected with three parallels which the Russians had dug in front of the most advanced works, on Frenchman's-hill, to prevent our further advance. The large rifle-pit, which the Russians contrived to throw up after "Egerton's pit" had been taken from them was connected with the foremost of these parallels. When the order was given for our attacking party to advance, the 88th and 7th rushed out from the right of the zigzag approach on the left of our advanced work, the men of the 47th and 49th Regiments from the left of this approach. While some rushed up the hill towards the Quarry, others took possession of the enemy's rifle-pit and advanced trench. It appeared that the Russians, on seeing the attack of the French against the Mamelon, had moved along their trenches towards the right, where they became connected with the trenches or other works on the Malakoff-hill, so that the left, that side against which our men advanced, was almost wholly deserted. A trifling opposition met with in the Quarry itself was quickly reduced, and our troops congratulated themselves on having gained an easy victory. Carried away by their enthusiasm, they even advanced towards the Redan, and perhaps, had they been in force, such was the confusion and alarm of the Russians, they might have carried this important work. As it was the enemy returned with comparatively powerful reinforcements, and suddenly opened a flanking fire, which compelled our men to abandon the Quarry. It was not armed as had been anticipated. A second time our men moved against this work, and took it from the enemy, who had again entered it; nor was this the last time, for still later in the evening a third contest for its possession took place, which ended, as before, in our being victors, but at a severe expense. No less than eighteen officers, and a large number of men, amounting to upwards of half the original attacking force, were placed *hors de combat*, including killed and wounded. Colonel Campbell behaved with the most determined gallantry. He was struck no less than four times, and once so severely by a musket-ball, which providentially was prevented from inflicting a more serious wound by striking the front of his sword-belt, that he fainted. Nothing but the unflinching bravery of the troops could have enabled them to retain the Quarry after they had wrested it from the enemy. The ground at the back of the Quarry was fortunately found to be loose and soft, so that the working party were enabled to throw up some cover in this direction without much difficulty.

During the night repeated attacks, six in all, were made upon our men in the Quarries, who defended their new acquisition with the utmost courage and pertinacity, and at a great sacrifice of life, against superior numbers, continually replenished. The strength of the party told off for the attack was in all only 1000, of whom 600 were in support. At the commencement 200 only went in, and another 200 followed. More than once there was a fierce hand-to-hand fight in the position itself, and our fellows had frequently to dash out in front and take their assailants in flank. In one of the attacks the Russians experienced some difficulty in bringing their men again to the scratch. At length one Russian officer succeeded in bringing on four men, which Corporal Quin, of the 47th, perceiving, made a dash out of the work, and with the butt end of his musket brained one, bayoneted a second, and the other two taking to their heels, brought in the officer a prisoner, having administered to him a gentle prick by way of quickening his movements. After delivering him up he suggested to his comrades that there were plenty more to be had.

On Saturday morning, the latest date of any of the letters from the Camp, the Russians moved one of their line-of-battle ships over on the other side of the harbour, so as to command the ravine between the Redan and the Malakoff Tower. If this speaks of defence, there are other things which would suggest the idea that the Russians seem no more to consider as impossible the taking of the town by the Allies, for quantities of materials, ammunition, and balls, have been taken over to the north side.

Russian prisoners and deserters represent the loss of three battles as enormous. 25,000 men are spoken about as their loss since the reopening of the bombardment; 15,000 alone during the attack on the 7th.

Two despatches from Lord Raglan, dated June 9, have been received, in which he gives an account of the capture of the Russian works, and confirms the above reports of the gallantry and high military qualities of the French and English armies, as displayed in the severe engagements of the 7th and 8th inst. One of the despatches contains a list of the officers killed and wounded, but that we gave in our last Number.

The latest news from the Crimea is a despatch from General Pelissier, to the effect that all was going on well on the 15th. It was said that the bombardment was about to recommence then; but, had that been the case, we must have heard something concerning it before this.

There is no further news from the Sea of Azoff; but a despatch from Bucharest, by way of Vienna, states that an expedition has been undertaken against Perekop.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The intelligence received from the seat of war in Asia, by the last steamer from Constantinople, is of a vague description. At Kars an attack of the Russians was considered inevitable. The Turks have evacuated Batoum and Chourouk-su. Nassif Pacha has advanced with his general staff to Kars. The French Consul has quitted Batoum. The Russian forces have advanced and encamped near Redout-Kale.

OFFICIAL DEFENCE OF THE HANGO MASSACRE.

The *Invalide Russe*, of the 15th, describes the affair at Hango, of which we have given a full account in to-day's paper, as in accordance with fair play; the *Cossack's* boat having effected a hostile landing, with all on board armed. The crew were, it is said, suddenly attacked by a body of Russians secreted behind buildings. They at first defended themselves, but were forced to surrender to superior numbers. Five were killed, and one officer, one surgeon, and nine sailors, of whom four were wounded. The boat was sunk, and the boat's flag, together with seven guns and seven cutlasses, taken. On the following day a frigate approached and fired on the place ineffectually for two hours.

It is evident from this fabrication that the Russians were unaware of the escape of the seaman, Brown, in the boat which they say was sunk. They doubtless relied on the adage that "Dead men tell no tales."

THE RUSSIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The general tenor of the accounts from Russia show that the resources of that great empire are becoming exhausted; indeed, the evacuation of Soujak-Kale and Anapa, taken in connection with the small number of troops at Kerch and Yenikale, is enough to show that even material of war, the Russian supplies of which were said to be inexhaustible, is falling very far short of the demand. A few weeks ago it was stated in a Berlin paper, that the number of local commissions issued for the execution of the last Imperial ukase, ordering a further levy of 12 recruits per 1000 souls in the western provinces of Russia, has been quadrupled from what it was at the beginning of this year, and that even as far back as January last General Tschoudaieff had represented that the *cadres* of his reserve battalions (5th and 6th) had been so thinned by the draughts sent off to the exterior provinces that he had been obliged to draw upon the *dépôts* for many thousands, and that, consequently, the 7th and 8th battalions must now be made up again to their complement.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg announces that a fresh ukase has been issued for the purpose of expediting the levy of recruits lately ordered in the seventeen western governments of Russia to the extent of 12 in every 1000 registered "souls;" the tenor of which ukase is to suspend all the hitherto existing exemptions from military services as regards the populations of towns and hamlets, to extend the age at which men have hitherto been liable to serve up to that of 37 years, and to empower the military boards entrusted with the business of conscription even to set aside the exemption hitherto existing in favour of only sons.

Advices from Königsberg state also that a recent Imperial ukase orders that baptised Jews, who have hitherto been exempted, shall furnish 30 recruits for every 1000 souls to the Russian army.

Worse than all, however, for the Russian Government is the threatening aspect of affairs in the Ukraine and the adjoining provinces, where the disturbances among the peasantry, so far from being suppressed, as was lately said in the St. Petersburg journals, are becoming more and more alarming. A letter from Posen, dated the 14th inst., states that the landed proprietors from Volhynia and the Ukraine continue to flock to Warsaw, in anticipation of serious disturbances in those districts. The movement, however, has not as yet been that of hostility to the proprietors; it is mainly directed against the popes, who are regarded by the peasants as the most effective agents of the Russian Government. A detachment of from 300 to 400 recruits for the Russian army from Radom, the chief town of the Palatinate of Sandomirz, in Russian Poland, is said to have revolted, and, while on their march to the East, to have joined the malcontents.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 5th, in the *News of Hamburg*, says:—"The Synod of St. Petersburg (the highest ecclesiastical authority in Russia) has presented an address to the Emperor, earnestly praying him to show himself more disposed towards conferences of peace, in so far as the political interests of the State would permit. It is not known how the Emperor has received this address." The clergy are no doubt alarmed at the dangers which threaten "Holy Russia," from the foreign influences now at work.

THE RUSSIAN PEACE DOCUMENT.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 12th inst. devotes six columns to a reply to Count Walewski's circular despatch of the 23rd May. This new Russian document is simply a repetition of its former sophistical casuistry, though more moderate in tone. It brings forward no new arguments, nor does it throw any new light upon this vexed question. It concludes by attributing the rupture of the Vienna Conference to France and England, and expresses the hope that the negotiations may be resumed, and the blessing of peace so eagerly desired be assured to Europe. After stating that "the moment seemed to have arrived when the wisdom of the Cabinets assembled in Conference at Vienna was to put an end to this crisis," and that Russia has the satisfaction of knowing that she did all that was in her power to contribute towards the work of peace," the plausible manifesto, which has been drawn up for the use of the Oxford-Manchester party, winds up in the following terms:—

"Such are the considerations which present themselves to our mind at the moment we learn the closing of the Vienna Conference. It was provoked by the refusal of the Plenipotentiaries of France and England to accede to the propositions of the Court of Austria, made with the object of an arrangement. On this refusal Count Buol declared the sittings closed on the 4th June.

The blame of the rupture falls then upon the Western Powers. Their ill-will put an end to the negotiation. The Russian Cabinet is not responsible for it. If, on the one hand, it opposed to France and England the firm resolution of not putting up with exactions which exceed the limits laid down at the opening of the Conference, on the other hand it offered to the friendly Powers the proof of its sincere desire to contribute loyally towards a pacification conformable to the sentiment of the dignity of Russia. Constant to these principles, it will leave the path open to an honourable reconciliation, when the desire of peace shall have made itself more generally evident in France and in England—when experience will have enlightened the opinion of the two countries on the mistake of a war without an object—a hatred without a cause. The resumption of negotiations may then be allowed, with the hope of success, to assure to Europe the blessings so long disavowed, of general repose.

AMERICA.

The mail-steamer *America*, which left New York on the 5th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

A grand Know-Nothing Convention was to be held at Philadelphia on the 6th inst. The Democratic party were making a great struggle to cope with the Know-Nothings, and their organs boast that a considerable reaction is already visible. A municipal election at Washington had resulted in favour of the Know-Nothings by only a small majority. At Norwich and New Haven the Democratic candidates for city offices were carried by handsome majorities. Only six weeks since the Know-Nothings carried Norwich by 300 majority. On the 4th inst. they were beaten by 200 votes. The Know-Nothing State Convention at Bangor (Maine) had adjourned after passing strong anti-slavery resolutions, with only three dissenting votes, and appointing delegates to the National Council at Philadelphia.

A meeting had been held at Columbus, in Georgia, for the initiation of a new Southern political organisation, based upon constitutional principles, designed to effect a union of the people of the South upon the simple platform of opposition to the encroachments of Abolitionism.

The advocates of the Prohibitory Liquor Law at Portland, Maine, have pushed their zeal to riot and bloodshed. It appears that Neil Dow, Mayor of Portland, and author of the Maine Law, purchased a quantity of liquor, expecting to sell it at a profit to the town agency. The agency, however, did not purchase, and complaint was made against Dow for a violation of the statute. While the complaint was pending the Mayor induced the city authorities to purchase his stock. Incensed at these proceedings, a mob collected about the building where the liquor was stored, and threatened its destruction. The military were ordered out, and, as the rioters persisted in their application of the search-and-seizure principle, fire upon the mob, killing one man and wounding several others.

In obedience to the law passed at the last Session of the Legislature, all the gaming saloons of San Francisco have been closed. Colonel Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, and in whose behalf considerable sympathy has been recently excited by the recital of a series of misfortunes which reduced the veteran pioneer from affluence to poverty, has suddenly

become rich again by the Land Commissioners confirming his claim to thirty-three square leagues of land.

The long-talked-of Walker expedition, fully armed and equipped, has finally sailed for Itzelejo. The desperadoes, numbering fifty-six all told, were armed to the teeth—each man having been provided with two six-shooters, a bowie-knife, and Mississippi rifle, which are considered in that quarter to be the best tools for the development of the agricultural resources of the Republic of Nicaragua. The Walker expedition was to be joined by a portion of the Kinney expedition, who were to sail from New Orleans, and, via the San Juan River, effect a junction with their brothers in arms from the Pacific side. Exciting news is expected from Central America.

MESSRS. STRAHAN, PAUL, AND CO'S BANKRUPTCY.

CRIMINAL CHARGE AGAINST THE PARTNERS.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates was held at the Law Institution, on Tuesday, to consider the steps to be taken to secure a full investigation of the petition recently opened in Bankruptcy. Between fifty and sixty persons were present, nearly the whole of whom are connected with the legal profession. It was agreed to support the choice of assignees proposed—namely, Mr. Barvis, an accountant and navy agent; and Mr. Montagu Tatham, a proctor; and adding the name of Mr. Appleyard, of Lincoln's-inn. Surprise was expressed that the partners should on Saturday, the 9th inst., have continued to pay out over the counter, knowing that they were on the eve of stopping. Had they closed their doors on the Saturday instead of on the Monday the general body of creditors would have participated in a sum of £20,000, instead of about £2000, which remained in the till when the officer of the Court of Bankruptcy took possession. The house was kept open to the very last minute; and not opened on Monday, the 11th inst., for the simple reason that they had no funds to open with. A bankers' meeting was held on Friday, the 8th inst., to take into consideration the expediency of giving assistance to the house, and the result of their deliberations was not to grant them any aid.

Another meeting of creditors of the bankruptcy was held on Wednesday at the office of Mr. Brandon, solicitor, of 15, Essex-street, Strand, for the purpose of considering what steps should be pursued with respect to the position of creditors, and to arrange about further proceedings. Reference was made to the meeting of Tuesday, with the results of which the creditors present seemed to be satisfied. A creditor present said that he paid money into the bank a few minutes before payment was stopped; another gentleman stated that money was received from him at three o'clock; and a fourth stated that at eleven o'clock in the morning of stopping it was known that the Committee of Bankers in the City had refused to grant them credit. A case was related of one gentleman who had deposited all the money he had in the world in the bank, and was about to be married, having given instructions for the withdrawal of the money, but the cheque was stopped. The solicitors in the locality, both themselves and clients, are heavy sufferers. The great mystery seemed to be how so many persons could manage to draw out their balances whilst other cheques were delayed. One nobleman had received the hint the day before, and managed to draw out £5000.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Robert Meskin Bates, the third partner in the above banking firm, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Jardine, at Bow street Police-court, to answer the charge of having, in conjunction with Messrs. Strahan and Paul, unlawfully negotiated, or otherwise disposed of, certain deeds or securities of the value of £6000, which had been entrusted to them for safe keeping by Dr. Griffiths. On Tuesday afternoon warrants for the apprehension of the three defendants had been placed in the hands of Blundell and Ticknor, the warrant officers attached to the court, who proceeded to execute them in private clothes. Mr. Bates was apprehended the same evening, at half-past seven, at 41, Norfolk-street, Strand; after which the officers started by the Brighton Railway for Nutfield, near Reigate, the country residence of Sir John Dean Paul. They found Sir John at home, and succeeded in serving the warrant upon him; but, it being too late to return to London the same night, they allowed their prisoner to go to bed, and, sitting up all night themselves within view of Sir John's room, arranged to accompany him to London by an early train the next morning. Accordingly, they conducted the prisoner on Wednesday morning from his residence at Nutfield to the Reigate station, arriving at the latter barely in time to save the train. Tickets were procured hurriedly for the three; and, according to the statements of the warrant officers, the train was actually in motion when Sir John took his seat in a second-class carriage. The constables were in the act of following him into the same carriage when a railway porter pulled them back, exclaiming, "The train is in motion, and you can't get in!" The officer replied, "We are police-constables; he is our prisoner, and we must accompany him. Resist us at your peril." To this the porters merely rejoined that they were only carrying out their orders "to prevent any one entering a carriage while the train was in motion;" and having closed the carriage-door against the officers, the train went off without them. A telegraphic message was sent to the London station by desire of the officers, who proceeded to town by the next up-train, which reached London-bridge only ten minutes after the one they had missed. On inquiry, however, of the station-master at London-bridge if their prisoner had been detained, he replied he did not know Sir John Paul by sight, and had taken no steps in the matter. As the officers had been equally unsuccessful in their pursuit of Mr. Strahan, Mr. Jardine agreed to postpone the case till Friday.

On Thursday forenoon Mr. Strahan, the first partner in the firm, was placed at the bar at Bow-street, at twelve o'clock, charged, in conjunction with Messrs. Paul and Bates, with unlawfully disposing of securities to the value of £6000 and upwards, the property of Dr. Griffiths, of Rochester.

Mr. Humphries stated that he proposed only to go into the case sufficiently to justify his Worship in remanding the prisoner till next day, to be then brought up with Mr. Bates. With this view he called.

Dr. Griffiths, the prosecutor, who stated that he had an account with Messrs. Strahan and Co., the bankers, of the Strand, who were directed by him to purchase certain securities, amounting altogether to £22,000, and to keep them on his behalf, for safe custody, at the bank. From information he had received he had reason to know that these securities had been either pledged or sold; and he was prepared to give full evidence of the particulars whenever called upon to do so.

On the part of Mr. Strahan it was stated that he had not taken any steps to evade the warrant, or to avoid the responsibility of this inquiry. He was taken at the house of a friend; and, when he learnt that the warrant against him was in the hands of the police, he went to the residence of Dr. Griffiths' solicitor, and offered to surrender himself at once to meet the charge.

Mr. Strahan was then remanded till next day.

NEW CORN-EXCHANGE AT WATFORD.—On Monday the building of a corn-exchange, which some public-spirited individuals of the district have united in a company to raise, was formally commenced at Watford. The shareholders, to give a prestige to their undertaking, invited the Freemasons of Hertfordshire to attend the ceremony, and the call was most readily answered. Mr. William Stuart, the Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons of Hertford, summoned a special grand lodge for the occasion, and deputed Brother, John Sedgwick, the Grand Secretary, and Jeremiah How, to arrange the proceedings. The Vicar of Watford having granted the use of his church, the Brethren, at two o'clock, walked thither in order, preceded by several gentlemen connected with the undertaking. Prayers were read by Bro. the Rev. W. Branson, the Curate of Bushey; and Bro. the Rev. F. Owen, Grand Chaplain of Surrey (whose services the Grand Master had solicited for the occasion), delivered a discourse, taking for his text Psalm cxxiv, verses 1, 2, 3, the point and end of which was that without God's aid what would be a people's fate in times of trouble, or rather that without a religious-minded people nations and empires must fall, and with the decay of the virtues of a people their liberties must perish. After the service, the procession re-formed, and in the same order walked to the site of the building, where the usual Masonic ceremonies were gone through. A sealed bottle containing coins of the day and a parchment describing the event, as well as printed documents concurrent thereon, were placed in a cavity of the stone. Mr. Murray, the architect, presented the trowel with which the cement was spread by the Provincial Grand Master; the upper stone was placed and rendered secure; corn, wine, and oil were scattered, and the Grand Chaplain invoked a blessing on the work. A cold collation was provided in the noble Masonic Hall, to which about eighty gentlemen sat down, the greater number being Freemasons. Brother Stuart, the Provincial Grand Master, presided, and was supported by Thomas Abel Ward, his deputy.

MORTALITY FROM NAVAL OPERATIONS.—On Monday evening Prince Albert attended a discussion at the Statistical Society, on which occasion a paper was read by Mr. W. B. Hodge, "On the Mortality from Naval Operations." Mr. Hodge, having shown the number of deaths at different naval engagements, and proved that, in desperate encounters, the number killed was comparatively smaller than in less vigorous actions, his Royal Highness remarked, that a tempering policy on such occasions was a wrong policy, and that by a timid course many lives were, as a general rule, sacrificed. A question having been put to Mr. Hodge relative to the probability of increased slaughter consequent upon the improvements in weapons of war, he said he considered the greater mortality in action would be one of the results; but his Royal Highness thought a totally different conclusion would be drawn from considering the circumstances of the great wars of antiquity. Great slaughter invariably took place in those wars, in consequence of the proximity of the contending parties, and the circumstance that the combatants in many cases knew little or nothing of what they were about. It was probable, he thought, that the improvements which were being introduced into gunnery would soon put a stop to wars altogether. A member called attention to the condition of some ships which had come under his notice, and expressed his opinion that the manner in which they were constructed tended to produce disease and consequent mortality amongst the men. His Royal Highness stated that our ships were improving every day, and they were now at least two feet higher between decks than they used to be.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. S. Mulcaster to Great Salkeld, near Penrith; Rev. W. P. Goodie to Earsham, near Bungay; Rev. C. R. Harrison to Peldon, Essex; Rev. G. R. Mackharnes to Honiton; Rev. T. Clarkson to Wyverstone, Suffolk. *Vicarages:* Rev. W. Cooper to Wakefield; Rev. G. C. Hodgson to Barton, Westmorland; Rev. A. Wryman to Harlington, near Bakewell; Rev. W. W. Trumper to Clifford; Rev. A. Rogers to Avenbury; Rev. W. G. Holmes to Little Hampton, Sussex; Rev. H. Walker to Ludham, Norfolk. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. Carrillo All Saints' Church, Lambeth; Rev. R. H. Davies to Old Chelsea Church; Rev. C. W. M. Boutflower to Dundry, near Bristol; Rev. E. Boger to Knowle St. Giles, Somerset.

LONDON DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Saturday last, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's-street; the Bishop of London in the chair. The Secretary read the report. It appeared from the statements of the parochial clergy that upwards of one hundred new churches, in addition to those now in progress or in contemplation, were necessary to meet the existing need of the souls committed to their charge. £100 was subscribed on the occasion.

The new church of St. Margaret, at Durham Massey, in the parish of Bowden, Cheshire—recently erected at the sole charge of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, at a cost of upwards of £10,000—was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester on Wednesday week.

AFTER a sermon preached on Sunday last at St. John's, Paddington, by the Bishop of Oxford, on behalf of St. Mary's Hospital, the collection amounted to £335 12s. 11½d.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
June 15	29.299	65.7	49.8	55.4	— 3.8	92	S.	0.09
" 16	29.305	63.5	44.6	51.3	— 8.1	95	S.W. & W.	0.18
" 17	29.671	64.8	46.0	51.3	— 8.2	89	N.	0.07
" 18	30.040	59.6	40.0	47.7	— 12.0	89	S.W.	0.06
" 19	30.049	64.2	47.7	53.6	— 6.3	82	N.E.	0.02
" 20	30.351	66.5	39.8	51.2	— 8.9	86	N.E.	0.00
" 21	30.295	71.5	38.3	53.7	— 6.5	91	N.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.30 in. at the beginning of the week to 29.24 in. by the afternoon of the 15th; increased to 31.04 in. by the 18th; decreased to 29.92 in. by the afternoon of the same day; increased to 30.35 in. by the 20th; and decreased to 30.25 in. by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 32 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.844 in.

The mean temperature of the week was 52°—being 7.7° below the average value.

The range of temperature during the week was 33.2°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 21.1°. The greatest was 33.2°, on the 21st; and the least, 14.4°, on the 19th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of four-tenths of an inch.

The weather has been unusually cold for the season, and but little rain has fallen.

Lewisham, June 22, 1855.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending June 16 the births of 1474 children were registered: of these, 718 were boys and 756 girls. The average number in the twenty-fourth week of the year, from the records of ten years, are 684 boys and 661 girls. The deaths within the week numbered 999—viz. 529 males and 470 females. The average number in this week of the year, from the registers of ten years, was 915, and if increased in proportion to increases of population is 1006; so that the number of deaths last week was rather less than the estimated number—a more favourable result than the bills of mortality have for some time disclosed. One person died of disease caused by intemperance; besides two who were suffocated in a state of intoxication. One person died from want.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The last meeting of the session will be held on Monday evening, when a paper will be read by Captain Collinson, R.N., on the geographical results of his late researches in the Arctic Regions, in her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*. We shall give an abstract of this paper, with a series of illustrations.

CREMORNE.—Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, paid a visit to Cremorne-gardens last Monday evening. Their Royal Highnesses went over and minutely examined the many objects of interest in the gardens. On leaving the gardens, Prince Albert was pleased to express his gratification at what he had seen, and said that he would shortly take an opportunity of witnessing the various entertainments in the evening. On Thursday (last week) the Royal South London Horticultural Society held their first show at these popular gardens. Among many exhibitors whose specimens were deserving of praise, we select Messrs. Veitch, of Chelsea and Exeter, and Messrs. Paul and Son, of Chertsey—the former for a collection of orchids, the latter for pot roses; one, the "Paul Peras," being particularly admired for its fulness and beauty. The equestrian performances here are very attractive, and the novelty of the ring is much increased by two extraordinary performing elephants.

HARMONIC UNION, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—At the concert next Wednesday, which will be the last of the season, the directors promise Molique's Mass, which has never hitherto been heard in this country, but which is well known and highly appreciated throughout Germany. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" is also to be performed. Miss E. Rowland, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss are engaged as principal vocalists.

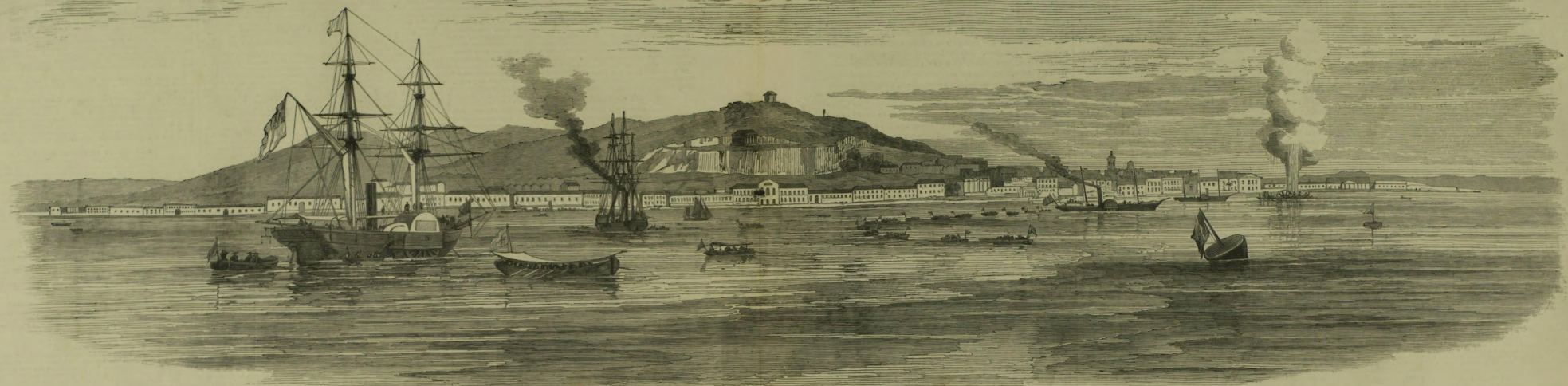
A HINT TO ARTISANS AND MECHANICS.—The Commissioners of Patents have presented a complete collection of their valuable series of copies of Specifications of Patents, with descriptive plates, indexes of patents, and all other works printed by them (embracing a period from 1617 to the present time), to the Marylebone Free Library, 27, Gloucester-place, New-road, on condition that they should be available for gratuitous consultation, and the taking of notes or sketches, every day in the week, from ten in the morning till ten at night. The series relating to Fire Arms is exceedingly interesting at the present time.

MEYERBEER.—The famed composer of the "Robert le Diable," the "Huguenots," and the "Prophète," arrived in town on Tuesday, from Berlin. Meyerbeer has not visited England since 1832. He will superintend the production of the "Etoile du Nord," now in active preparation at the Royal Italian Opera, the cast of which will include Mme. Bosio, Mme. Rudersdorf, Mlle. Maral, Gardoni, Luchesi, and Lablache.

RIOT AMONG THE "NAVIES" AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Wednesday evening a very serious disturbance took place in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, between the "navies" employed at the railway and other works in the neighbourhood and the police, one of whom is stated to have died from injuries received in the mêlée; another had his legs broken, and several others were seriously ill-used. Two of the navies were about to fight in the roadway, when one of the constables on duty came up to them and ordered them away. They then proceeded to a beer-shop, where several of their mates were at work, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards, as the constable who first interfered was passing by, three of the navies approached him, and threatened to pitch into him. Another constable came to his assistance, but they were immediately surrounded by a number of navies and overpowered. In a very few minutes more than a hundred navies collected on the spot. The police were reinforced, and, after a determined struggle, between thirty and forty of the ringleaders were secured.

HORSE-RACING IN NEW ZEALAND.—Our sporting readers will no doubt be glad to learn the liberal encouragement of horse-racing is not confined to our own isle, but is extending to the natives of New Zealand. We have just seen a whip, made by Callow and Son, of Park-lane, to be presented by Patuone, a celebrated New Zealand Chief, to the young man who rode his horse at a recent race. The whip is mounted in silver, with a piece of meri-homen, or green stone, highly prized by the natives, set in the end. Around the handle are represented horses and jockeys, straps, buckles, &c., richly chased in silver; and on a large shield is this inscription:—"Kia Hemi Makerehi no Patuone-Maini Pereti, £100. Te Niu Tiren, 1855. Akarana. Translated is thus:—"To James McKerras, from Patuone. Maiden Plate, £100. The New Zealander, 1855, Auckland."

BOYLE V. CARDINAL WISEMAN.—This case, which, it will be recollected, is an action brought by the Rev. Mr. Boyle against Cardinal Wiseman for a libel contained in a letter written by the Cardinal, and published in the *Univers*, the *Ami de l'Éligion*, and afterwards published in the *Tablet* and the *Catholic Standard*, is about to come before the public once more. The action was tried before Mr. Baron Platt at the last Kingston Assizes, when a verdict was returned for the plaintiff, with £1000 damages. In Easter Term Mr. Sergeant Shee, on the part of the Cardinal, obtained a rule for a new trial, on the ground that the learned Judge had improperly received and admitted secondary evidence of the handwriting of the Cardinal, and the contents of the letter, and also that the damages were excessive. The rule came on for argument in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday last; and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr. Lush having been heard against the rule, and Mr. Sergeant Shee, Mr. Baddeley, and Mr. Willes in support, the rule was made absolute for a new trial.



THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF KERTCH.

THE STEAMER "MINKA" TOWING UP BOATS FROM THE FLEET.

EXPERIMENT UPON A RUSSIAN VESSEL WITH AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying View of the Town and Harbour of Kertch, made after the place was taken. The details of the Expedition have been given in a previous page; but we may here state, in addition, in explanation of our Correspondent's View, the line-of-battle ships lie about nine miles from the town: several steamers are there, and the *Minerva* and *Jemima* frequently go backwards and forwards, towing long strings of boats to the fleet. Our Correspondent went

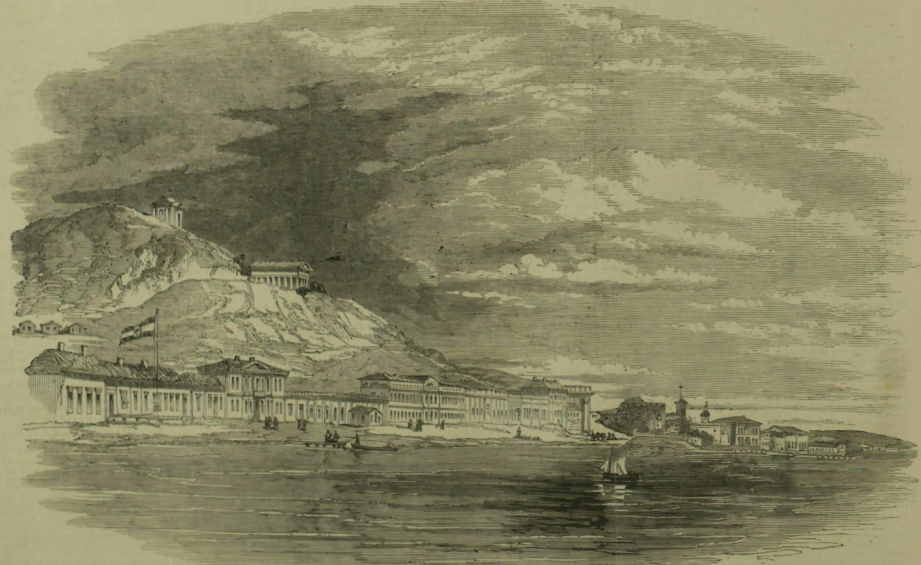
up to the town. The objects of most interest to him were the "Infernal Machines": five or six were lying on the jetty in the dockyard. At first sight they appear like ordinary buoys, but a nearer inspection soon shows their real character and purpose. Although only a few of these machines were found, they were numbered as high as 37; and it is supposed that the remainder of them had been laid down. Just as our Correspondent landed there was an explosion of one of the machines, which was employed

by the Allies to destroy a Russian steamer; which incident is shown on the extreme right in the long View of the Town and Harbour. We have engraved the Machine above named at page 622. The town of Kertch is finely situated in a beautiful bay. Many of the buildings which skirt the shore are built in a tasteful style of architecture. Upon the rising ground behind is the Museum; and a small curious temple crowns the hill. To the left of this temple is the so-called Tomb of Midridates; and upon the several hills around the bay are numerous tumuli.

Many of these have been opened, and a variety of articles taken from them have been placed in the Kertch Museum; and it denotes the love of the inhabitants for these antiquities to find that the most valuable articles had been removed before the place was taken. It will be recollected that last week we engraved several specimens of antique art brought from Kertch, and deposited in the British Museum. We may here mention, by way of correction, that the coin engraved last week (p. 597, No. 5), and described as a regal coin of Kertch, is, we are informed, a civic coin of ancient Kertch, then called Pantionopolis; otherwise,

head of Pto, with a wreath of ivy; reverse, P.A.N., surrounding a bull's head. This Correspondent adds:—"I may mention that the operations in the Sea of Azov, under Captain Lyons, son of Sir Edmund Lyons, have been most successful, and are of the highest importance." The two lower Views of the town are from sketches taken by our own Artist, and represent a closer view of the principal buildings upon the shore, with an interior view of the Market-place. Our Artist writes:—"When our fleet first appeared off Kertch, a courier was

dispatched to Sebastopol for assistance; when he was half-way on the road he was met by another messenger, from Sebastopol to the Governor of Kertch, stating that he was hard pressed, and required reinforcements. Kertch was given up to the enemy almost without their having fired a shot. After our troops had passed through the town, the inhabitants were in a state of great alarm. The Tartars began to plunder, and the Turks to commit various excesses; and three of the latter were shot by the French Guard. A detachment of the inhabitants having waited upon General Brown, after three days a guard was granted them."



THE TOWN OF KERTCH.



KERTCH, NEAR THE MARKET-PLACE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 24.—3rd Sunday after Trinity. Midsummer-day.
MONDAY, 25.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1324.
TUESDAY, 26.—Attempted Insurrection at Guadaloupe, 1849.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Dr. Dodd executed for forgery, 1777.
THURSDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
FRIDAY, 29.—St. Peter.
SATURDAY, 30.—Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 52	9 21	9 50	10 18	10 46	11 16	11 45
Tide	0 12	0 38	1 2	1 30	1 52	2 13

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENTS-PARK.—The collection of Living Animals includes a magnificent series of Lions, Lion Whelps, Clouded Tigers, Hunting Dogs, and other Carnivora, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami; together with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and other Marine Animals. The band of the 1st Life Guards will perform (by permission of Colonel Parker) every Saturday at four o'clock until further notice.—Admission, 1s.; Monday, 6d.

A DAM and EVE.—This great Original Work, by JOSEPH VAN LERUS, is now on VIEW at 57, Pall-Mall, opposite Marlborough-house, from Eleven to Six daily.—Admission, One Shilling.

LUMINOUS and CHROMATIC FOUNTAIN, 100 feet in height, at the ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square, daily at 4.55 and 9.55. The Institution is open—Morning, 12 to 5—Evening, 7 to 10. Schools and children half-price.

M DLE. CECILIA MARES' CONCERT.—SIGNOR BOTTESINI will perform a Solo on the Double Bass at the ensuing Concert, which will take place at the BETHOVEN ROOMS on WEDNESDAY Evening next, the 27th inst.

MASTER ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S (the celebrated Portuguese Pianist) GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at the MANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, June 29, 1855, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Madame Giesler, Madame Mortier de Fontaine, Signor Bettini, Mr. Seymour, Signor Bottura, and M. Gasser. Pianoforte, Master Arthur Napoleon; Violin, Mr. Kettenus; Violoncello, M. Paque. Conductor, Herr Wilhelm Ganz. Master Arthur Napoleon will perform, in the course of the Concert, Beethoven's Sonata Pastorale, a Grand Concertante Duet with M. Kettenus, Mendelssohn's Andante and Rondo Capriccioso, and Thalberg's "Mossé in Egitto."—Stalls, half-a-guinea; Tickets, 7s. each; may be had at all the principal Music Warehouses; and of Master Arthur Napoleon, 30, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.

A NERLEY POULTRY SHOW.—PRESIDENT.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Verulam. VICE-PRESIDENT.—Sir John Peter Boleau, Bart., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Zoological Society.

The First EXHIBITION OF POULTRY and PIGEONS will be held in the ANERLEY GARDENS, adjoining the Anerley Station of the London and Croydon Railway, and near the Anerley entrance to the Crystal Palace grounds, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, AUGUST 28, 29, 30, 1855.

The value of the Prizes will exceed 300 Guineas. A detailed list of the Prizes and certificates of entry may be had on application to the Secretaries, at the Office, Anerley, Surrey. By special permission the Band of the Royal Artillery will attend each day during the Exhibition.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—W. O. YOUNG will dispatch the following fast-sailing A 1 Clipper SHIPS at the dates named as under:—

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	Docks.	To Sail.
Thomas Campbell ..	637	R. Clark ..	Bombay	London ..	July 10
Dolphin	388	G. Murray ..	Hong-Kong & Whampoa ..	W. India ..	June 23
Balmoral	337	A. Clarke ..	Shanghai	London ..	June 25
Sea Witch	337	H. Pentreath ..	Hong-Kong & Shanghai ..	London ..	July 10
Kensington	1900	W. King ..	Port Phillip	London ..	June 26
Aallotar	504	Richard Pill ..	Geelong	London ..	June 26
Centurion	650	W. Edwards ..	Sydney	London ..	June 27
Maid of Judah ..	665	J. Merchant ..	Sydney	London ..	June 27
Sea Queen	415	W. Rowe ..	Aelaide	St. Kilda ..	June 28
Meteor	370	J. Brodie ..	Cape of Good Hope ..	London ..	June 27
Ocean Gem	392	E. Robinson ..	Cape of Good Hope ..	London ..	July 10

These Ships have been selected specially for their high-class and fast-sailing qualities, and will be found well worth the attention of Shippers and Passengers.—W. O. YOUNG, 54, Cross-street, Manchester; 19, Dale-street, Liverpool; and Sun-court, Cornhill, London.

On SATURDAY, JULY 7th, 1855,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

THE silence which the leaders of the Crimean expedition have observed for some days—so far as the English and French public is aware—in regard to the progress of the siege, is held to be ominous of a decisive movement. The bombardment is understood to have recommenced; and it is stated that, though, at the moment we write, unofficially, that a brilliant attack upon the Redan, by our own men, was successful to the extent of enabling the assailants to spike all the guns. But Lord Raglan has sent nothing that the War Minister has "had pleasure" in communicating to the journals, and General Pelissier is asserted to have refused to send a despatch until he should have something important to say. Any moment, of course—even one which may occur between the reader commencing these remarks and his concluding them—may throw them out of date, but while we write the proceedings at Sebastopol are but matter of conjecture. Everything, however, unites to make it probable that the final rush of the Allies upon the robber's den and its utter destruction cannot be far off. The Russian defences gradually crumbling before us, the stronghold exposed to a withering storm of fire, the town in a state of ruin and pestilence, the morale of the garrison giving way under the conviction that determined enemies—never defeated either by force or by fraud—are making their way onward to victory; the food, so largely and carefully stored, all destroyed; the "nursery sea" swept by the victors—all these things seem to lead, almost by logical inference, to the conviction that the sternest conclusions of the grim logic of war are about to be tried on the felon fortress.

Meantime the Russians have been doing their best to obliterate any sentiment of admiration a chivalric foe might feel for those who have long resisted his attack. The termination of the first act of the war, like its commencement, has been marked by an act of treachery and barbarity never paralleled in a Christian country, and seldom even among savages. The murder of the boat's crew at Hango—full details of which will be found in another column—has aroused the indignation of the country in a way which must make the friends of Russia eager in their hope that Sebastopol may be taken before the news can reach the army. It will be a black day for Russia if the British bayonet has not done its work before these tidings reach the Crimea. The blood of those murdered sailors will be fearfully avenged by their soldier countrymen. The hideous story is best told in the fewest words. A boat's crew of Englishmen left their ship to set on shore some Finnish prisoners, whom, from motives of humanity, they wished to release. The boat, of course, exhibited a flag of truce. A large body of Russian soldiery, under the command of a ruffian who understood English, to show the errand was explained, uttered a curse upon the flag which all

but savages respect, and opened fire upon the boat, slaughtering not only the English sailors, but their own countrymen and fellow-subjects; one coloured man only escaping to tell the tale.

This cowardly and brutal massacre appears to be a crime of such foulness that we doubt whether even the most wayward and crotchety peace-monger in Great Britain will be able to extenuate it. The leading members of the Peace party have never had a word to say against the treacherous brutality committed by the Russians at Sinope; let us hope, for the honour of Englishmen, that they will join with the rest of their countrymen in stigmatising the Hango murders as they deserve. There is not the slightest pretext for supposing that the British sailors were committing the slightest act which could deprive them of the protection of the flag of truce. It has been suggested that the unfortunate men who have been murdered might have been trying to obtain soundings; but this remote probability (for there was nothing to be gained by soundings in the locality in question) is negated by the only evidence which can be procured. But, even if they were actually doing this, there is not the faintest justification for the massacre. They came to land—this handful of men, with their prisoners—and every one of them could have been captured by the overwhelming force of the Russians. Resistance would have been madness. But the revolting circumstances of the whole case leave it but too clear that the slaughter was premeditated. The ruffian in command perfectly understood the whole affair, and, declaring that it should be seen "how the Russians could fight," proceeded to the murder of the helpless; and, in utter outrage of all the humanities of war, destroyed his own fellow-subjects, rather than that the English should escape. We do not see how even Mr. Gladstone can place this piece of Russian treachery and cruelty in a favourable light.

But the work is all of a piece. The whole history of the campaign shows that civilised nations, in dealing with a half-civilised nation as if it were one of themselves, have committed a blunder. Napoleon knew Russia better than we seem to do. "Scratch the skin from the Russian, and you find a savage," said the great Emperor. The sham refinement, the mock courtesies, the hollow bearing of the Russian, are but the assumptions of the wily "savage." Excite him, terrify him, show him blood, and you will see the mask of civilisation dropped. Both in negotiation and war Russia has been alike treacherous; and yet the Allies have dealt with her as with an honourable antagonist. Napoleon knew Russia, and Wellington knew Nicholas. We have quoted the opinion of the Emperor. Has not the Duke left his on most emphatic record? When cheated by the Sovereign in whose honour he had confided, the Duke simply remarked, "I could not know that the fellow was such a liar!" Yet, with the Liar of the North we diplomatized and negotiated, until every artifice of delay was exhausted, and Russia had obtained all the invaluable advantages of that delay; and then his negotiators, fulfilling the will of the dead tyrant and impostor, rudely burst the bubble with which they had been abusing Europe. As in peace, so in war. The conflict was inaugurated by a similar outrage upon the flag of truce to that at Hango; though, when the guns of the Imperial harbour at Odessa opened upon the flag, they did no murder—the white flag was not then stained with blood, though the brutality was well nigh as flagrant. The maritime Herald was equally outraged—the Herald who, whether on land or sea, has been held sacred, from the remotest ages, by all save savages. This was done at Odessa. Need we speak of the dastardly massacre at Sinope; need we speak of the hideous scenes at Inkerman, when Russian officers slunk about the field, murdering the wounded English? Hango is but a fitting climax to the series of treacherous and barbarous deeds. And this is the Russia whom we have treated as a noble enemy—this is the Russia whose "honour" has been so sedulously tended by English statesmen, at the peril of that of Britain.

The Russian is a savage, and must be treated as a savage. Our mistake has been in ever dealing with his hypocrisy and cruelty in any other fashion. But sham statesmen may now gabble at their will; the work is in other hands. Round that whole Baltic fleet, we hear, has gone a deep fierce vow that Hango shall be avenged; and, despite all the obstacles which official obstinacy or a deeper purpose has opposed between our navy and the northern fortresses, these will be reached at last. And if the news of this crowning barbarity have time to gain the Camp before Sebastopol—the wire should have delivered it ere this, and no Englishman who hears the news but will give it indignant utterance—who will keep back the bayonets when the stronghold goes down? Not Omer, with Sinope in mind—not Pelissier, "who sees little use in prisoners." If Lord Raglan can do it—well—the soldiers may have forgotten Inkerman; but let him, if he can, keep the last news from the blue-jackets and marines. If the word "Hango" be heard in the trenches before the day of the storming, Sebastopol will be as Troy—pardoned only

When her last flame is quenched in her last gore.

THE Newspaper-stamp Abolition Bill, which will come into operation on the 30th inst., promises, or threatens—we hardly know which phrase is the more appropriate of the two—to create a revolution in the newspaper press of this country. The changes as yet announced in the metropolis amount to but few; but in the provinces they are many and important. Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and many other cities and towns far smaller and less populous than these, will, in a few days hence, share with London the privilege of a daily and—as far as present appearances indicate—an able and honest press. Whether the success of these journals will raise them to the same level of influence and power as that to which the leading daily newspapers of the metropolis have raised themselves by their long-continued exertions in the popular cause remains to be seen; or whether the diffusion of local daily papers will endanger the quasi monopoly hitherto possessed by London is a point on which it would be premature to express an opinion. But we have this confidence in the sound common sense and right feeling of the British people, that they will not encourage any low, scurrilous, and unworthy journals, but will give their best support to such as combine cheapness of price with honesty of conduct and independence of opinion. Possibly in a few years hence the cause of good government, of rational

liberty, and of steady social progress, will be greatly advanced by the efforts of a well-informed provincial press; and the London daily press, too often dictatorial and tyrannical, and endowed with too much power, will share with its formidable rivals in our larger cities the privilege of directing and influencing public opinion. In such a result there will be cause for rejoicing. The more the light of sound opinions is diffused throughout the land the better for the people of all ranks and grades; and the better for the Government charged with the direction of their destinies.

There is, however, one point in connection with the recent change in the law which has not yet been brought with sufficient force under the notice of those who have it in their power to remedy the defects and supply the omissions of the Act. The principle of the change is clear and precise—that newspapers may stamp or refrain from stamping, as they please; but that, if they refrain from stamping, they shall not be entitled to the privileges of postal transmission. If the law had ended here, the public, who buy, and read, and wish to post newspapers, would have had no reason to complain. But the Lords of the Treasury, by their recent minute, have introduced a new element into the question. With the best of intentions, and as a boon to the public, they have decreed that any printed matter whatsoever—book, pamphlet, placard, circular, &c.—not weighing above four ounces, may be transmitted through the post, if labelled with a "Queen's head," or penny postage stamp; but that such matter, if weighing upwards of four and less than eight ounces, shall only be entitled to the same privilege for two postage stamps. This will operate as a serious inconvenience upon the purchasers of unstamped newspapers weighing, like the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS or the Times, upwards of four ounces. The question resolves itself into this:—If the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will take the trouble to send to Somerset-house to get its sheets stamped with the red mark of the Government—if it, like others similarly circumstanced, will compel the Government to keep up a staff of stampers, clerks, and other officials and employés, to do the work of stamping, at considerable expense to the nation—the impressions so stamped will be forwarded free through the Post-office, not only once or twice, but a dozen or twenty times; but that if it will give the Government and its officials no such trouble, but will allow every purchaser to be his own stamper, by affixing a "Queen's head" upon the unstamped paper, the Post-office will decline all concern with it, and refuse to take it, if it weigh more than four ounces. The Post-office will transmit a common placard, or any printed sheet, pamphlet, book, or bill, weighing less than four ounces, for a penny; and will also transmit the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with a Somerset-house red stamp, costing a penny, as many times as purchasers may desire; but will not transmit it once for a penny, if the penny be paid by means of a postage stamp. Surely this is very absurd in itself, and only requires to be pointed out to the Lords of the Treasury to be no longer insisted upon. If the Somerset-house stamp answered any purpose not answered by the ordinary postage stamp, the managers of the Post-office might be excused for making the distinction. In seeking to induce the authorities who have it in their power to make the change to reconsider this anomaly, and remedy it by a new Order in Council, we do not seek to impose any burden upon the Post-office or the Revenue. On the contrary, we show them how they may add to the revenue of the Post-office by many millions of pence which might not otherwise accrue. If it be worth while to give facilities for the transmission of newspapers with the ordinary red mark—price one penny—causing trouble and expense to the Government, surely it will be worth while to transmit the same paper with the postage stamp—price one penny also—but causing neither trouble nor expense to any one. The Treasury minute, in fact, injures the newspaper press, while affecting to grant facilities for the transmission of other printed matter, and affixes a disability where it meant to confer a boon. We trust that the oversight will be rectified. It requires no Act of Parliament, and may be put right in five minutes by the same authorities who issued the original minute. We trust that they will not lose sight of it, but remedy at once a defect so obvious, and so calculated not only to impair the usefulness of the press, but to diminish the public revenue.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort continue in the enjoyment of excellent health, and with the Royal children have taken daily drives during the week. Her Majesty's illustrious relatives, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and the Princesses Adelaide and Feodora of Hohenlohe, took leave of the Queen on the 16th instant, and left town for Dover, en route to Brussels.

On Saturday her Majesty paid a visit to the Camp at Aldershot. On Monday evening the Queen went to the Princess' Theatre, and was afterwards joined by Prince Albert, who had honoured the members of the Statistical Society in St. James's-square with a visit.

On Tuesday the Queen went to Chatham to inspect the invalids at the military barracks. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, with Viscount Hardinge, General Commanding in Chief, at five minutes past two o'clock. On their arrival at Chatham the Queen was received by Colonel Eden, commanding the garrison, and was conducted over the hospital at Fort Pitt; and afterwards minutely inspected a large party of invalids recently returned from the Crimea and the Colonies. Her Majesty then inspected the invalids at Brompton Barracks and the Casemates, and went over the Marine Hospital. Nearly 1000 sick and wounded men were seen by the Queen; who questioned many of those who had suffered most severely as to the actions in which they had been wounded, and the nature of their injuries. The Queen returned at half-past seven o'clock to Buckingham Palace; and at a later hour honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice accompanied their Royal parents.

On Wednesday evening her Majesty gave a concert, at which their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and a party of about 400, including the whole of the foreign Ministers, were present. The concert commenced in the Saloon shortly before ten o'clock and terminated at midnight.

On Thursday evening the Queen and the Prince honoured the Opera with their presence.

Colonel Sir Thomas Troubridge was presented to the Queen, on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, by Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting. Major-General Torrens was also presented to her Majesty, on Wednesday, by the Earl of Clarendon.

SIR E. LANDSEER'S PICTURE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT WATERLOO.—It was a pretty idea to think of representing the veteran hero as revisiting the scene of his crowning triumphs, in company with a beloved relative (his daughter-in-law), to whom he points out all the principal spots, and records in impressive terms his reminiscences attached to them; and very pleasingly has Sir Edwin Landseer carried it out in the fine picture before us. The figure of the Duke is admirable for correctness of portraiture and poetic dignity of character. The picture is now exhibiting at Messrs. Jennings—a fine engraving from it will shortly be published.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Two hundred of the dépôt of the 72nd Highlanders left Dublin on Monday morning for Kingstown, there to embark to join the service companies at the seat of war.

SOME of the new small gun-boats that lately left England should be available for service in the Sea of Azoff by this time. The *Jasper*, *Grinder*, and *Cracker* were at Malta on the 9th, and the *Firm*, *Hardy*, and *Flamer* at Gibraltar on the 6th.

A STAFF CORPS, consisting of twelve companies of 120 men each, is to be organised on a similar system to that attached to the Quarter-master-General's Department during the Peninsular War, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robe, who superintended and completed the military roads and other extensive works connecting the martello towers on the coasts of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire. The corps will be composed of mechanics, carpenters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, masons, bricklayers, and excavators, and will be attached to the Quarter-master-General's Department.

In addition to the immense reinforcements of cavalry, infantry, and artillery about to embark from England, the following regiments are under orders to proceed to the seat of war, immediately on being relieved by line and militia regiments, viz.:—13th Light Infantry, from Gibraltar; 54th Foot, from ditto; 66th Foot, from ditto; 82nd Foot, from the Ionian Islands; 1st Battalion 91st Foot, from the Pireas; and 92nd Highlanders, from Gibraltar. The following regiments of infantry of the line are under orders to embark for foreign service, but it is believed they will proceed in the first instance to Gibraltar, Malta, or the Ionian Islands, previously to joining the army in the East, viz.:—15th Foot (recently returned from Ceylon), from Cork; 31st King's Light Infantry, from Manchester; 56th Pomepadours, from Dublin; 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles (strongly raised), from Dublin; 80th Foot, from Portsmouth; 94th Foot, 1300 men, recently returned from India; 96th Foot, from Dublin; 98th Foot, from Woodon; and 3rd Battalion (newly levied) of the Rifle Brigade, from Gosport.

ALL the French gun-boats and floating batteries destined to operate in the Baltic are to rendezvous at Cherbourg. Fourteen are completely armed and manned, and ready to put to sea—viz., the floating battery *Devastation*; the steam gun-boats *Eclair*, *Etincelle*, *Dragonne*, *Aigrette*, *Fulminante*, *Tempête*, and *Tourment*; the sailing mortar-vessels *Tosin*, *Torch*, and *Bombe*; and the steam-sloops *Pelican*, *Tonnere*, and *Aigle*. Ten other vessels belonging to the Baltic squadron are daily expected at Cherbourg—viz., the floating-batteries *Congre*, *Foudroyante*, *Tonnante*, and *Lave*, and the steam gun-boats *Avalanche*, *Flamme*, and *Grenade*, the steam mortar-vessel *Cassini*, and the sailing mortar-vessels *Fournaise* and *Trombe*.

THE Government having decided on concentrating 4000 troops in the neighbourhood of Exeter, General Eden, the Commander of the Western District, inspected Woodbury, Lymington, and Blackhills, on Saturday last, for the purpose of ascertaining the best spot for the proposed Camp. He was accompanied by Captain Hanley, of the Royal Engineers.

On Wednesday last the General Screw Steam-ship Company's steam-ship *Golden Fleece* took on board 160 horses and nearly 100 men, belonging to the 1st Royal Dragoon Guards and the 4th Light Dragoons, for conveyance to the Crimea. The *Golden Fleece* has accommodation for nearly 900 horses, the remainder of which she will take on board at Cork. The horses, which are of the finest description, arrived during the day by three special trains, and were immediately conducted into the Southampton Dockyard, and walked on board, on a level gangway, the *Golden Fleece*, lying in the inner dock, from which the water had been allowed to flow until her deck was on a level with the quay.

COLONEL STEEHLIN, of the Royal Engineers, in company with Captain Catty, of the 6th Regiment, surveyed Woodhouse Moor, in Yorkshire, with the view of ascertaining its fitness for a camp of 1000 men. The examination last week was satisfactory; and, if no objections are raised by the lords of the manor or the public of Leeds, the camp will be formed, and the 4th West York Militia are likely to be its occupants. It is said that there will also be a camp formed at Westwood Common, near Beverley, for 5000 men; and that, altogether, it is intended to encamp 20,000 men in the north of England.

The fleet at Portsmouth, on Wednesday last, in honour of the eighteenth anniversary of the accession of her Majesty to the throne, dressed ship at eight o'clock in the morning, and at noon fired a Royal salute.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

John Day's retirement from the charge of the Findon stable—an event which has been in a measure anticipated ever since his misunderstanding last April with Mr. Padwick about hedging a portion of his St. Hubert Derby money—has been the great sporting topic of the past week. He has only trained for his late employer for two seasons and part of a third, and yet he has won a Chester Cup, two Queen's Vases, the One Thousand Guineas, a Goodwood and a Doncaster Cup, and some £20,000 to boot. He will in future assist his favourite son William, in his stable at Wooddey, and no man knows better how to buy a yearling or to train a two-year-old. It is said that Mr. Padwick made an offer of his late situation to an eminent Newmarket trainer, but that he declined to leave his present residence for Findon. Charlton, the celebrated jockey, has, under Jockey Club compulsion, published his regret for having publicly advertised after Chester races that he "declined to ride in future for Mr. John Stanley," an unusual announcement, which was, we are told, made in the first instance, not without considerable provocation.

While Doncaster is rejoicing over 85 entries for her new Portland Plate, the Liverpool Cup—once "the great fact" of July, in the days when General Chassé and Inheritor were living names—is fain to content itself with 17 acceptances! The Cumberland Plate, on the contrary, has 21 acceptances; and the Goodwood stakes 42; and we hear that the beautiful two-year-old, Danube, who has a malformed hock, is struck out of his engagements at the latter place. The sport for the ensuing week is not of a very varied character. Lenham (Mid Kent) has its little *fête* on Wednesday; and Cheltenham contrives to eke out a promising day, in spite of strong opposition, on Thursday. The Ring, so to speak, will be found at Newcastle, where Mr. Richard Johnson's clever handicapping and Mr. Gray's unwearied exertions will furnish three very good days' sport on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The leading features of Tuesday are the North Derby, for which Corobus will probably have to encounter Blooming Heather (who is said to have been sold for 1000 gu.), Lord Alfred, Saraband, Dame Judith, &c. The Tyro, on the same day, includes Early Morn, Sister to Broughton, and Mr. Morris's very promising colt, Artillery. The Northumberland Plate, on Wednesday, will bring the colliers for twenty miles round out of the bowels of the earth for a day, and thirty-four out of eighty-five owners have said "Content" to the weights. Of the fourteen animals or so who are likely to come to the post, Vindex, 7st. 9lb., is the lightest-weighted among the old horses, but we fancy that the three-year-olds will be in the front rank at the finish, and that Rotherham, 5st. 6lb., has not been kept back so long for nothing. We have, nevertheless, been told that this is to be Courtenay's day, and that he was not scratched so late in the Epsom Handicap without an object. However, we cannot hope to place first and second in their places, as we did in the Ascot Cup. On Thursday the Gateshead Lottery Stakes has a nice entry, and, though we do not expect either Græculus Esuriens or Bonnie Morn to start, Corobus, Vandal, Lady Tatton, and Courtenay are still left in the fray. We should not be surprised to see Corobus run remarkably well both for this and the Derby, as the "two miles" will suit him much better than the new mile at Ascot.

The Gold Cup—which is associated in the minds of the dwellers by "Conly Tyne" with so many recollections of Beeswing, X. Y. Z., and Tomboy—has no such "prides of the North" in it this year. Gookah, Sharavogue, King of Trumps, and Wild Huntsman, represent the elders; and Lady Tatton, Blooming Heather, Sicily, and Rambling Katie, the junior division.

The Curragh has also its June Meeting, which extends from Tuesday to Friday; but no Irish St. Leger nag is, as far as we are aware, to be put on his trial.

By the latest accounts, the "Meetings before Sebastopol" had lost none of their attractions for our brave fellows, whose hearts are always with "a bit of horse-racing;" and Captain Preston on his little Bash-bozouk was earning as many laurels as Job Marson on Teddington was wont to do.

Passing from land to its sister element, we have the Henley Regatta on Monday and Tuesday, with prizes amounting in all to about £450. On Thursday the promenaders by the Serpentine will witness the manoeuvres of the London Model Yacht Club; and the Chester Regatta is fixed for the same day.

Lord's ground will be a scene of perpetual interest during the week. On Monday, the Gentlemen of the Marylebone Club play the Gentlemen of England; and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Rugby School thrown down the glove first to Marlborough College and then to the Marylebone Club. Great, therefore, will be the *réunion* of the whilom lovers of Lawrence Sheriffe, the patron saint (as Dr. Arnold termed it) of "the little town with the eight fairs." Surrey, also, plays Sussex at Brighton, on Monday; and the All England Eleven will "show how fields are won" at Liverpool on Monday, and at Sleaford on Thursday.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Mr. Tom Taylor presented a new drama to the public on Wednesday. It is in two acts, and entitled "Helping Hands." The two persons thus named are *William Rufus*, with divers aliases, a converted member of the Shoeblack Brigade, by Mr. Keeley, and *Tilda*, a lodging-house servant, Mrs. Keeley. They are "helps" in more senses than one—not only as menial office-bearers, but by virtue of their sympathies and benevolent instincts, and are enabled to assist their "betters" out of difficulties by means which they would themselves have despised. They are, however, successful—weak instruments though they appear. We remark a pious tone in Mr. Taylor's productions; it is evident he believes in a Providence, and there is a consoling influence pervading the situations and scenes of his pieces. The superior characters are one *Lorentz Hartmann*, a German violinist (Mr. Webster), and his daughter, *Margaret* (Madame Celeste). Once affluent, they are now in poverty, living in a garret, and are on the point of being dispossessed by a harsh and voluble landlady; but the pity of *Tilda* is excited, and she ministers to their wants. A long-lost lover, whose acquaintance had been formed in prison, but who has now changed his names of *Vinken* and *Shockey* for *Rufus*, enters just in the nick of time, and seeing how matters stand, borrows wisdom even from his criminal experience, and purchases the goods which had been appraised. Having done this, he sells a "Stradivarius" violin to the broker for one hundred and fifty pounds, who in due time parts with it for two hundred and fifty to *Lord Quaverly* (Mr. Garden). *Rufus* intended to hand over the money to *Margaret*, whose health was sinking from night work; but before this can be accomplished the musician (who is blind) has discovered the loss of his fiddle, and is inconsolable. We are here reminded of some of the effects of Monsieur Jacques; but the peculiar interest is more elaborately worked, and the sentiment is prolonged to exhaustion. In the second act, through the agency of a benevolent physician in love with *Margaret*, the much-prized fiddle is recovered. *Mr. Merton* (Mr. Parselle) has effected the recovery of *Lord Quaverly's* child, and is offered the choice of his approved stock of violins in return: of course he chooses the disputed "Stradivarius." Poor *Hartmann* accordingly gets back his fiddle, and has besides the one hundred and fifty pounds, to enable him to visit Italy, and thus restore his daughter and himself to health. Besides the characters that we have named, which were all superbly acted, there was that of the fop, the *Hon. Calverly Hautbois* (Mr. Leigh Murray), who attempts an intrigue with *Margaret*; to which may be added the parts of *Isaac Wolff* and *Lazarus Solomon*. These were personated by Mr. Selby and Mr. C. J. Smith, who hit off the Jewish dialect admirably. The merits of the play, which occupied three hours in performance, are high, and it was deservedly successful.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The dealings in most national Securities this week have been very moderate, and at one time prices showed a disposition to give way. The fluctuations in them, however, have been trifling, although rather strong efforts have been made to depress current rates by large sales of stock for the Account. The want of additional news from the Crimea, and the payment of another instalment upon the new Loan of £16,000,000 have led to a partial suspension of Money business. The payment in question was, of course, easily met, and the transfer has been scarcely felt in the market. The Unfunded Debt still keeps at a high premium, notwithstanding the reduction in interest; and India Bonds have been up to 30s.

There is still an immense accumulation of capital waiting employment, and it is intimated that a large portion of the reserve of notes in the Bank of England will shortly be invested, as it is found that the Bank has had no increase in its discount business since the reduction in the minimum rate of interest to 3½ per cent. In Lombard-street, first-class paper is readily taken at 3 per cent; and loans for short periods may be had in the Exchange at 2½ per cent per annum.

We have had only one arrival of gold—viz. £209,935 from New York. To the Continent scarcely any shipments of the precious metals have been made; but about £380,000 has been forwarded to India, China, Egypt, and Lisbon. The supply of silver continues good, and sales of Mexican dollars have been made at 55½d. per ounce. At that rate 800,000 dollars have been taken for India.

The last accounts of the Bank of France show a considerable falling off in the stock of bullion compared with the previous week. There are various rumours afloat respecting the new French Loan. Some parties state that it will amount to £30,000,000 sterling, and that the whole of it will be raised from capitalists. In such a case a portion will be drawn from this country; but we have strong reasons for doubting the truth of the statement, seeing the great success which attended the raising of the last loan in France.

Consols were rather flat on Monday, yet the decline in price was trifling. The Three per Cent Reduced were done at 92½; the New Three per Cent, 92½ up to 93; and Consols for Account, 91½. Bank Stock was 210; Long Annuities, 1860, were 3½; Ditto, 1855 (the New Stock), 16½; India Bonds, 30s.; Exchequer Bills, 13s. to 21s. premium; Exchequer Bonds, 100½ to 101. On Tuesday the Three per Cent Reduced realised 91½ to 92½; the New Three per Cent, 92½ up to 93½; and Consols for Account, 91½. Bank Stock advanced to 211; Long Annuities, 1860, were 3½; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 21s. premium; Ditto, Bonds, 1859, 101½. The transactions on Wednesday were unimportant.—The Three per Cent Reduced marked 92½ up to 93½; the New Three per Cent, 92½; and Consols for Account, 91½. Long Annuities, 1860, 4; Ditto, 1855, 16 15-16. The Omnium was done at 5 prem. India Bonds, 27s. to 28s.; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 21s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 1858, 101½. The market was rather flat, on Thursday, and prices were drooping. The Three per Cent for Account were 91½ to 91¾; the Three per Cent Reduced, 92½; and the New Three per Cent, 92½. India Bonds, 27; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 21s. prem. Bank Stock, for Account, 235. Omnium, 4½ prem. Long Annuities, 1855, 16½.

Most Foreign Bonds have changed hands slowly, yet prices have been fairly supported.—Brazilian Five per Cent have realised 100½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 57½; Danish Three per Cent, 81½; Mexican Three per Cent, 21½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 86½ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cent, 39; Ditto, New Deferred, 18½; Turkish Six per Cent, 81½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 64½; Dutch Four per Cent, 94½; Chilean Six per Cent, 103½; Venezuela Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 28; Russian Five per Cent, 100.

There has been an active business transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares, and the following are the leading quotations:—Australasian, 85; British North American, 66 ex div.; City, 34½; English, Scottish, and Australian, Chartered, 18½; London, 12½; London Chartered of Australia, 20½; Ditto, New, 5½; New South Wales, 34½; Oriental, 38½; Provincial of Ireland, 52½; Union of Australia, 7½; Union of London, 29½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been steady.—British American Land have realised 58; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 114½; Crystal Palace, 3½; Ditto, Preference, 4½; Electric Telegraph, 18; Netherlands Land, 2½; Oriental Gas, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 62½ ex div.; Ditto, New, 13; Royal Mail Steam, 73½; Scottish Australian Investment, 3; South Australian Land, 38½. In Canal Shares very little business has been transacted.—Ashton and Oldham have marked 139; Coventry, 209; Derby, 84; Loughborough, 57½; Oxford, 110; Stafford and Worcester, 425; Stourbridge, 235. Waterworks Shares have sold as follows:—Berlin, 4½; East London, 105½; Grand Junction, 68½; Kent, 78½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 91; Ditto, New, 16½. So few sales have taken place in Gaslight and Coke Companies' Shares that the quotations have ruled nominal. Insurance Companies have been dull.—Globe have realised 107½; Imperial Fire, 331; Ditto, Life, 18½; Royal Exchange, 232. Most Bridge Shares have ruled about stationary.

Railway Shares have met a dull and rather drooping market. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 63½; Chester and Holyhead, 14½; Eastern Counties, 12½; Great Northern, 93; Great Western, 68; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81½; London and North-Western, 102½; London and South-Western, 84½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 27½; Midland, 74½; North British, 31½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 75½; Ditto, Leeds, 14½; North London, 50; North Staffordshire, 12½; Scottish Central, 104; South Devon, 14½; South-Eastern, 62; South Wales, 29½; Vale of Neath, 20½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 99½; Hull and Selby, 108; Bradford, 95; Wear Valley, 32½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen Seven per Cent, 100; Eastern Counties Six per Cent, 13½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 118; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 105½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100½; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 75½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 5½; North-Eastern—Berwick, Four per Cent, 95½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9½; Eastern of France, 35½; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 12½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 4½; Ditto, Obligations, 3½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 21½; Namur and Liège, with interest, 6½; Paris and Orleans, 47½; Paris and Rouen, 46; Sambre and Meuse, 104; West Flanders, 9½; Western of France, 30.

Mining Shares have been steady. Cobalt Copper, 60; St. John del Rey, 28 ex div.; United Mexican, 4; Linares, 5½; Australian, 1½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 18.—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market. The demand was steady; and in some few instances selected qualities were higher than on Monday last. Foreign wheat—the show of which was tolerably good—realised extreme rates. Floating cargoes were sold at full prices. We had rather more inquiry for barley, both English and foreign, and the rates had an upward tendency. In the value of malt no change took place. The oat trade ruled firm, and fine samples realised 6d. per quarter more money. Beans and peas were unaltered in value. The flour trade was firm, and country households were rather desirous.

June 20.—The business doing in most kinds of grain to-day was limited, yet Monday's prices were supported.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 69s. to 70s.; ditto white, 70s. to 84s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 70s. to 75s.; rye, 40s. to 43s.; grinding barley, 31s. to 35s.; distilling, 31s. to 34s.; malted, 32s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 52s. to 64s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 71s.; Chevalier, 71s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork black, 24s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 28s.; tick beans, 39s. to 43s.; grey peas, 37s. to 40s.; maple, 40s. to 42s.; white, 42s. to 45s.; bolvers, 42s. to 47s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 70s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 51s. to 54s. per 280 lbs.; American, 38s. to 44s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Our market generally is flat, yet very little change can be noticed in prices.

Linseed, Baltic, crushing, 64s. to 65s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 67s. to 68s. per quarter. Coriander, 15s. to 20s. per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s. Tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 82s. to 84s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 41s. to 42s. 10s.; ditto, foreign, 41s. to 42s. 10s.; rape cakes, 46s. 10s. to 48s. 10s. per ton. Canary, 46s. to 50s. per quarter.

Prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; of household ditto, 8½d. to 9d. per lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 77s. 5d.; barley, 31s. 0d.; oats, 28s. 7d.; rye, 45s. 10d.; beans, 40s. 6d.; peas, 43s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 75s. 5d.; barley, 33s. 0d.; oats, 29s. 1d.; rye, 41s. 6d.; beans, 45s. 3d.; peas, 41s. 9d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 87,314; barley, 8132; oats, 6905; rye, 123; beans, 3723; peas, 251 quarters.

The business doing in our market is very moderate. Prices, however, are well supported, and we have very few sellers of common sound congru under 9d. per lb.

Sugar.—The demand for nearly all kinds of raw sugar has ruled dull, and late rates are barely supported. Barbadoes has changed hands at 34s. to 35s. 6d.; crystallised Demerara, 33s. 6d. to 35s.; brown Mauritius, 21s. to 31s.; yellow, 31s. 6d. to 33s.; Javanese, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. Foreign sugars afloat are in moderate request. Refined goods are steady, at from 7s. 6d. to 53s. per cwt.

Coffee.—The transactions are almost wholly confined to immediate wants, on former terms. Good cord, native is selling at 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—All descriptions move off slowly, at last week's currency.

Provisions.—Irish butter—the supply of which is limited—is dull in sale, and again cheapens; the best quality has advanced 2s. per cwt.; but other kinds are dull, and drooping. In English, very little is doing. The best Dorset may be purchased at 93s. per cwt. Bacon is dull. Hams and lard are quite as dear as last week.

Oils.—Lined oil, on the spot, is worth 39s. 3d.; and for forward delivery, 41s. per cwt. Palm is selling at 23s. to 40s.; cocoanut, 40s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; pale seal, 25s. to 25½d.; cod, 24s. to 24½s.; Southern, 24s. to 24½s. In turpentine very little is doing: Spirits, 32s. to 34s.; rough, 34s. 3d. to 36s. 6d. per cwt.

Tallow.—There has been only a limited inquiry for this article, yet prices are steady. P.Y.C. on the spot, 51s. 6d. to 51s. 9d. per cwt. Town tallow, 50s. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 9d.

Spirits.—There has been a good inquiry for rum, and prices have an upward tendency. Brandy commands late rates, with a moderate inquiry. At spirit, 10s. 6d. cash.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 42 15s. to 45 5s.; clover ditto, 43 0s. to 45 5s.; and straw, 41 4s. to 41 10s. per load. Trade dull.

Cattle.—Chester Main, 18s.; Tanfield Moor, 15s.; Gosforth, 18s.; Heaton, 18s.; Eden Main, 18s.; Stewart's, 21s.; South Keiloe, 19s. 3d.; Hartlepool, 20s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—The show of samples is very limited, and the demand is steady, at full prices.

Wool.—The next series of London Wool sales will commence on the 5th proximo. Nearly 70,000 bales will be offered. English wool is firm, and rather dearer.

Potatoes.—For the time of year, the supplies are good, and the demand is heavy, at barely stationary prices. York Regents, 110s. to 155s.; Scotch do., 100s. to 125s.; other kinds, 75s. to 115s. per ton.

The Metropolitan Cattle Market has been well supplied with each kind of stock, which has ruled at the highest terms.

Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10s.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs. to sink the offals.

Neigate and Leadenhall.—The trade has ruled brisk, at enhanced quotations:—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 5s. 1d. to 6s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HEBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 15.

Royal Horse Guards: A. P. Lord Gifford to be Cornet.

6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. W. S. Phillips to be Captain; Cornet and Adj. J. Stillman and Cornet W. T. Betty to be Lieutenants.

1st Dragoon Guards: Second Capt. G. Colclough to be Captain; Lieut. G. A. Milman to be Second Captain; C. Sanderson and H. W. Sparrow to be Veterinary Surgeons.

Royal Engineers: Second Capt. J. F. M. Browne to be Captain; Lieut. W. H. Noble and H. Schaw to be Second Captains.

Grenadier Foot Guards: L. G. Phillips to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

1st Foot: Captain G. W. Blathway to be Ensign.

2nd Foot: W. Harrel to be Ensign.

6th: Brevet-Major J. E. Robertson to be Major; Lieut. W. Lee to be Captain.

7th: Assist.-Surg. T. E. Hale to be Assistant-Surgeon.

20th: Ensign F. G. Holmes to be Lieutenant.

21st: T. H. Sherwood to be Ensign.

31st: Major T. C. Kelly to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. S. Christian, F. S. Attree, E. Temple, A. J. Schreiber, to be Captains; C. E. Ensigns J. W. T. Fyler, C. K. Pearson, C. E. Joffcock, G. N. Pepper, G. M. R. F. Ensigns, G. Bayley, G. J. Hamilton, T. C. Rycroft, H. F. Gould to be Lieutenants.

32nd: Ensign E. Harmer to be Lieutenant.

33rd: The first Christian name of Ensign Grier, appointed on the 1st June, 1855, is spelt Lynn, and not London, as previously stated.

35th: Lieut. R. L. Craster retires.

36th: H. E. Willett to be Ensign.

37th: J. D. Grame and E. S. Sale to be Ensigns.

38th: H. P. Chapman and H. Cook to be Ensigns.

40th: G. P. Hart to be Ensign.

43rd: T. Elmes to be Ensign.

44th: Cadet E. McCarroll and W. H. Mountstevens to be Ensigns.

46th: John Abbott to be Ensign. The commission of Ensign F. P. Austin to be Ensign to the 56th Foot has been cancelled.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Fordyce to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel T. S. H. Hastings to be Brigadier-General in Turkey; Capt. G. W. Blathway to be Major; Brevet-Major G. W. Blathway to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. D. O'Connell to be Major; Capt. W. Payne to be Major in the Turkish Contingent; Capt. E. G. Hilbert to be Major; Capt. Brett to be Major in the Turkish Contingent; Lieut. M. Green to be Captain in Turkey. Col. A. Woodburn, C.B., and J. D. Byers, to be Major-Generals; Major W. C. Onslow, J. E. Phillips, J. Anderson, E. S. Capel, J. A. S. Coxwell, and R. W. Elton, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capt. S. B. Good to be Major; Col. J. G. Neill, Lieut.-Colonels S. J. Stevens, C.B., and C. Hunter, to be Brigadier-Generals in Turkey.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Acting Assist.-Surg. W. H. Corbett to be Assistant-Surgeon. The appointment of H. W. Bellow to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon has been cancelled. Ordinance Medical Department: Surg. R. C. Elliot to be Senior Surgeon; Staff Assist.-Surg. H. Taylor to be Assistant-Surgeon; Acting Assist.-Surg. J. H. Heaton to be Assistant-Surgeon.

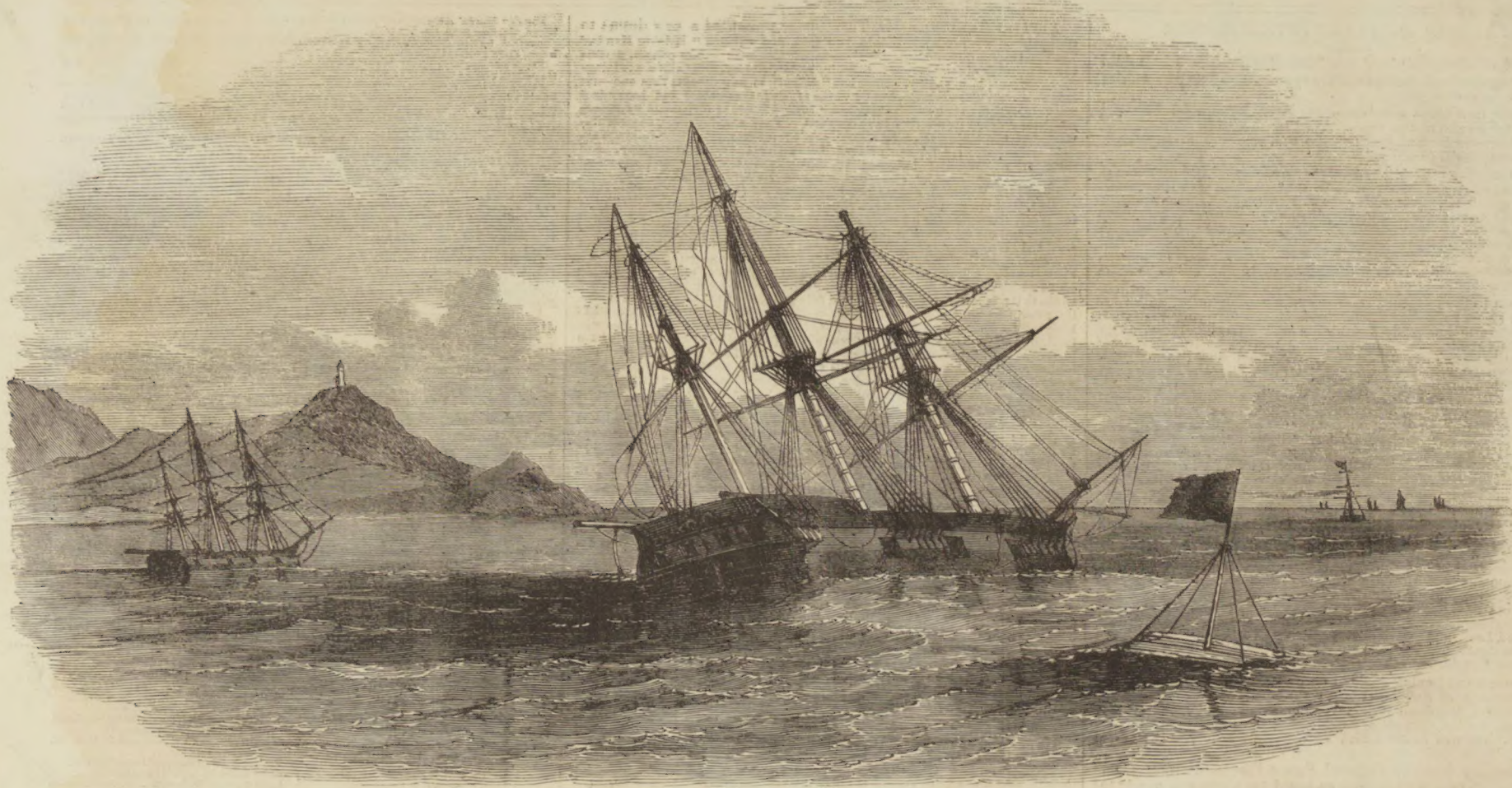
The appointment of Ensign F. P. Austin to be Ensign to the 56th Foot has been cancelled.

BANKRUPTS.

H. BATTLE, Ely, Cambridgeshire, ironmonger.—J. FENTON, Liverpool, apothecary and iron-house builder.—J. H. MOORE, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiner and builder, and at Barrow-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, brickmaker.—H. KENT, Norfolk-street, Strand, hotel-keeper.—R. K. MEADEN, Walkbrook, wine and spirit-merchant.—W. DAVIS, Birmingham, silk and shoe manufacturer.—W. D. WILKINSON, Friday-street, Chapside, silk and velvet manufacturers, and stuff-merchants.—R. WALKER, Wisbeach, Saint Peter's, Cambridgeshire, stationer and printer.—T. WILLIAMSON, Truro, Cornwall, draper and tea dealer.—H. FIENBURG, Newport, Monmouthshire, clothier and outfitter.—J. and G. BARTON, and J. PARKS, Manchester and Broughton, copper roller manufacturers.—T. FUSION, Durham, builder.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 19TH.



TWO SUNKEN MERCHANTMEN, OPPOSITE YENIKALE.

(Continued from page 632.)

the success of which would expose our transports, in the absence of the smaller men-of-war, to considerable risk and damage. The guns in Paulovskaya, at Ak-Bournou, and in battery at Kertch, have not been destroyed—they are spiked, and that is all; but several explosions which took place along the coast during the night, and which were at first attributed to an attack by the enemy, may have arisen from their being burst by our men, in order to prevent the enemy making use of them, in case they succeed in again establishing themselves on the coast below us; of course, such a step on their part would lead to the destruction of Kertch, which is now intact.

There were few regular troops in proportion to the numbers in and about Kertch and Yenikale, and there is said to have been a large proportion of invalids, local militiamen, and pensioners among the soldiers who made such a feeble and inglorious defence. The appearance of our armada as it approached must have been most formidable. The sky above it was rendered as dark as night with the pall of black smoke which rose from the funnels of the steamers, and the narrow straits must have seemed to the enemy as though they were bridged over by the great armament which was advancing against them. They might well be excused for thinking that the Allies had 40,000 troops on board, and that resistance would be hopeless. A decent force of cavalry landed at Ambalaki would probably have enabled us to boast of several thousand prisoners, for the flight of the Russians was disorderly, and, for the first time, they were seen to retreat without discipline or creditable steadiness. Their loss could not have been great. One man was found dead in the battery at Yenikale, lying as he fell, with the match in his hand, close to the gun he was about to fire; and two more Russians were found dead on the beach, but they looked as if they had been killed by the explosion of the magazine.

The guns in Yenikale are new and fine. Some of them are mounted on a curious kind of swivel—the platforms are on the American principle. One

One of our shells smashed the carriage of a gun to pieces, and one of our round-shots knocked a gun clean over and broke the trunnions, but there is no other actual proof of the severity or accuracy of our fire.

As regards the operations of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff, the following "General After Order," which was read to the troops before Sebastopol on the 4th inst., gives a pretty good summary:—

Head-quarters, before Sebastopol, June 4.

In continuation of former general orders, the Field Marshal now announces to the army the further gallant exploits of the Allies, which this time have chiefly been accomplished by the ships of the French and English navies.

Berdiansk has been destroyed, with four war steamers.

Arabat, a fortress mounting thirty guns, after resisting an hour and a half, had its magazine blown up by the fire of our ships.

Genitchi refused to capitulate, and was set fire to by shells. Ninety ships in its harbour were destroyed, with corn and stores to the amount of £100,000.

In these operations the loss to the enemy during four days has amounted to four war steamers, 246 merchant vessels, and corn and magazines to the amount of £150,000. Upwards of 100 guns have been taken. It is estimated that four months' rations for 100,000 men of the Russian army have been destroyed.

On the Circassian coast the enemy evacuated Soujak-Kale on the 28th of May, after destroying all the principal buildings and 60 guns and six mortars.

The fort on the road between Soujak-Kale and Anapa is also evacuated.

General officers commanding divisions will be good enough to direct the above order to be read to each brigade at the first convenient opportunity.

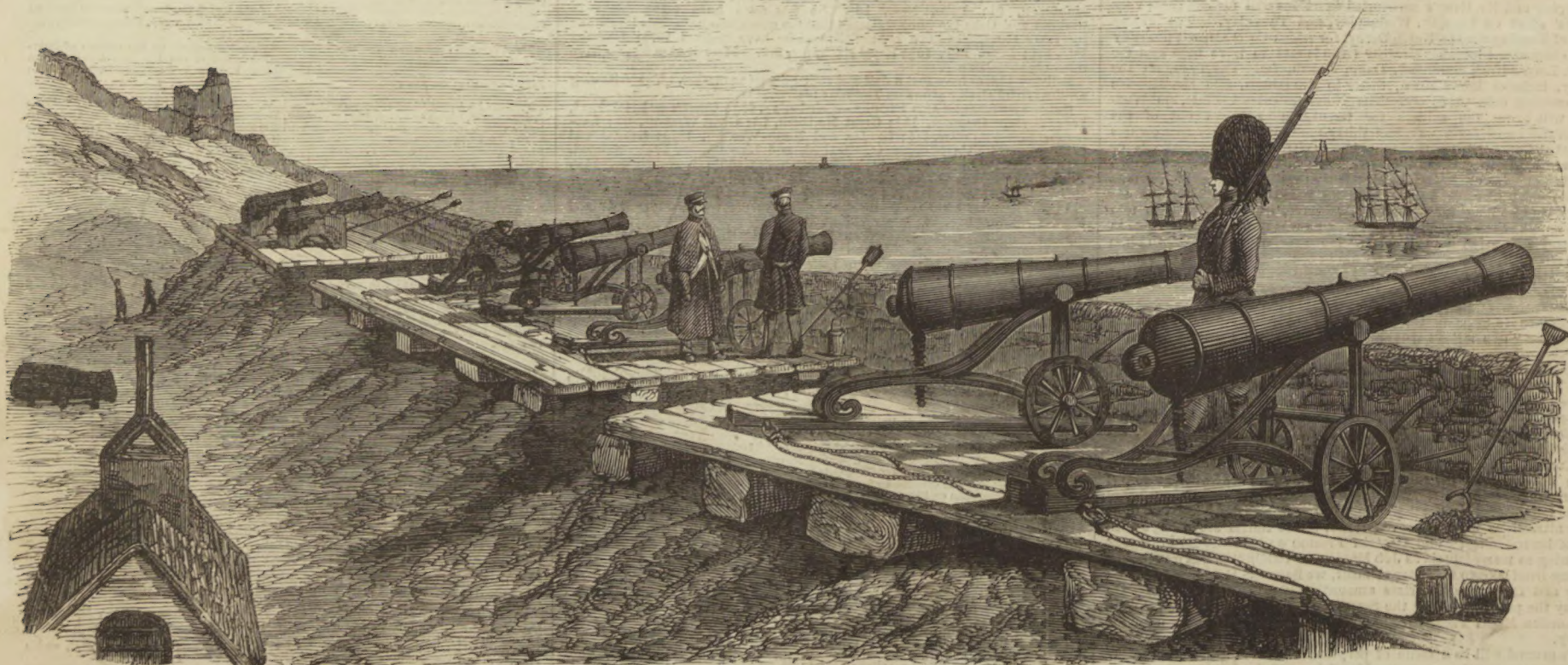
By order, S. SIMPSON, Chief of the Staff.

The accompanying Illustrations are from spirited Sketches by W. S. M. Wolfe, Royal Artillery.



YENIKALE, FROM THE SEA OF AZOFF, WITH RUSSIAN VESSELS ON FIRE.

brass piece, which is lying near the guardhouse, is said to have been taken from the Turks at Sinope. Our shot did comparatively little damage.



PART OF THE 17-GUN BATTERY, IN THE CITADEL OF YENIKALE, AS LEFT BY THE RUSSIANS.